BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

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VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 27 APRIL, 1839. No. 3233.

USHIRE & KARRACK.—
quick dispatch, the Ketch
ms, this vessel though small could
3 or 4 passengers comfortably,
favorable opportunity for per-
ng to the above ports, for freight
pply, to G. J. SIMMONS at Aga
ahim Sherazee.—April 27th 1839.

ME COURT.—Application hav-
een made to the Supreme Court of
at Bombay, that Letters of Admi-
of all and singular, the Goods and
Rights and Credits of JOHN CAME-
a Major of Native Infantry, in the
Service of the East India Company,
Madras Establishment, deceased,
granted to SPENCER COMPTON ESQUIRE,
ar of this Honorable Court, all per-
ncerned are hereby apprized thereof.
his 25th day of April, 1839.

GEORGE HANCOCK,
Proctor for Petitioner.

ER SESSIONS.—Notice is here-
iven, that a General Quarter Ses-
e Peace, will be held at my office,
y next, the 30th instant at 12 o'clock

GEO. NOTON,—*Clerk of the Peace.*
, Town Hall 26th April, 1839.

IBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.
—The Third Annual Meeting of the
y Native Dispensary will be held, on
sday, the 1st proximo, at 10 o'clock, in
tive Education Society's Rooms, Es-
e.

Chair will be taken by the Hon'ble the
nor.

JOHN BELL.—*Secretary.*
y, 26th April, 1839.

HE MEDICAL PROFESSION.
Y Medical Gentleman desirous of pro-
eeding to England will hear of an eli-
portunity by applying to,

MACVICAR, BURN AND Co.
, April 26th 1839.

ES BARRON, Respectfully begs to
mate to his Friends and the Public,
as resumed, his Business of *Chro-
Clock and Watch Maker* in Meadows
xt door to the Shop of Cursetjee Bur-
rner of Hummum Street, and trusts
e application and careful attention to
will give him some claim to a con-
of that patronage which he has hither-
erally experienced.—Bombay, 27th
839.

NSIVE SALE OF GLASS WARE.
AUCTION.—ON Tuesday next, the
30th Instant, at 11 A.M., Messrs, BLACK-
CURSETJEE AND Co. will dispose of at
rooms *without limit*, an extensive Invoice
ss Ware—consisting of Etruscan Vase
, Plain and Ornamented; Triple and
Branched Pedestal Candlesticks, with
adroon edges and handsomely engrav-
p Shades; rich cut Pans and Hexagon
ism Drops; handsomely Plated Scroll
ts, with large sized engraved Shade;
s and Drops, Plain do. do., Hanging
amps complete, &c. &c. 4 Figures as
s life adapted for Gardens, viz. *Minerva*
&c. large copper scales, an Invoice of
wellry, Furniture &c.

At 1 P.M.

Cattle or Carriages that may offer.
bay, 26th April, 1839.

R SALE.—A Chariot in excellent
condition, built by "Hider" Oxford
t London.....Price Rs. 2000.
New Buggies built by "Varty and Wil-
—each.....Rs. 800
Pair of Patent Axles and a set of
nt Carriage Springs..... „ 360

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND CO.
bay, 27th April, 1839.

LACKWELL CURSETJEE & CO.—
Have for Sale Salt Mackerel in
s.....Rs. 6 per Keg.
itto Salmon ditto..... " 5 ditto.

ALSO.

hina Candied Fruits in Boxes viz. Orange
ons, Dates and Ginger..per Box Rs. 4.
7th April 1839.

NDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will
sell by Public Auction, on Monday, the
instant, at their Rooms, an Extensive
lection of valuable Books, Catalogues may
ad on application.—Bombay, 26th April,
.

NDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SON'S wil
sell by Public Auction on Monday
t the 29th instant at 2 o'clock at their
oms, three large oil Paintings; French Time
ces and Clocks, Common Cookoo Clock,
ariety of Furniture, Plate, Glass, Queens,
re &c. &c. &c.—Bombay 27th April, 1839.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LON-
DON, FOR PASSENGERS.—*No.
, Leadenhall Street.* Parties arriving in
ngland, will on immediate application to
r. ALEXANDER *East India Passage Agent*,
o. 11, *Leadenhall Street (next door to the
ndia House)*, secure the most prompt and
eedy attention in regard to the clearing and
rwarding of their baggage; engaging fur-
ed Apartments in town to prevent the
ense of resorting to Hotels; procuring im-
diate return engagements for native ser-
nts, and in[illegible]or matters consequent on
first a[illegible]
[illegible] of the "East India
d[illegible] No. 11, Leadenhall
[illegible]pt. 1836.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN EQUITY.

ABDOOL RAHIM BIN MOIDEEN BAWA RICE, MAHOMED ALLY BIN SHABOODEEN RICE, AYEZEE BEBEE SUMSOODEEN RICE, SHERIFA BEBEE-widow, MAHOMED SYED, an Infant by his next friend the said SHEREEFA BEBEE, BAYA BEBEE and BOWDEEN RICE..... } Complainants.

vs.

SARAH BEBEE, widow and Administratrix of the late SHAIK AHMED bin MOIDEEN BAWA RICE..... } *Defendant.*

IN pursuance of a decree made in this suit, bearing date the 5th of March last whereby, amongst other things, it was ordered by the Court that the master do forthwith proceed to sell by public auction or by private contract as might appear most expedient to him, all the Immoveable Property and Estate of SHAKE AHMED bin MOIDEEN BAWA RICE, the Intestate in the pleadings of this cause named, as were undisposed of, for the benefit of the parties interested therein—notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of the said Decree the following immoveable Property of the said SHAIK AHMED BIN MOIDEEN BAWA RICE, deceased, will be sold by public auction, before Edward Davies Esquire, Master of the said Court, on the respective premises as follows (that is to say.)

THIS DAY Saturday, the 27th day of April instant at ½ past 4 o'clock precisely.

Lot 1.—A Moiety of a Messuage Tenement or Dwelling house, with its appurtenances situate in Cazee Syed Street, without the Fort Walls, near the Mandavy Bunder and assessed under No. 33, formerly the Dwelling house of the said Shaik Ahmed Rice deceased, and now in Defendant's occupation.

On Monday, the 29th day of April instant, at ½ past 4 o'clock.

Lot 2.—A Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling house and Premises, situate in Cazee Syed Street, also without the Fort Walls near the Mandavy Bunder, assessed under No. 41; standing and being between certain Houses known respectively as Cazee Abdoola's and Hoossein Saheb Pallowker's and now let to one Thuckerjee as Tenant thereof.

On Tuesday, the 30th day of April instant, at ½ past 4 o'clock precisely.

Lot 3 A Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling house and premises also situate in Cazee Syed Street without the Fort Walls near Mandavy Bunder, Assessed under No. 118 formerly called or known as Budroodeen Doctor's house, and now let to Moorajee Petamber as Tenant thereof.

On Wednesday, the 1st day of May next, at ½ past 4 o'clock precisely.

Lot 4.—A Moiety or half part of a Chawl or Range of Building consisting of 4 Rooms or apartments, situate at Musjeed or Mandavy Bunder near the Custom House, situate without the Fort assessed No. 86. let to divers Tenants.

Particulars and Conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale, and may be previously seen on application at the office of the said Master in the Court House, or at the office of Messrs. Morgan and Armitage Solicitors for the above Complainants.

MORGAN & ARMITAGE,
Complainants Solicitor.

શ્રીજુમબજની જુડીકેટરની ખુપરીમ કોરટમોથી

જાકુજદીમો

અબદુલ રેહેમાન જીન મોજદીન ભાવા રાજશા તથા મહમદ અલી જીન શાબુદીન રાજશા તથા એજજી જીમી શમશુદીન રાજશા તથા વીઢવા શરીપા જીમી તથા મહમદ શજાએદ બાલક તેની તરફથી તેની કુટંમબની એજ શરીપા જીમી તથા ભાએબા જીમી તથા ભાકુદીન રાજશા.....વાદી

તેની શામબે

શારા જીમી તે વીઢવા તથા માલ મીલક તની વકીલાદેણ મરનાર શેખ અહમદ જીન મોજદીન ભાવા રાજશા પરતી વાદી કુપર કરેલા કજીઆમો એક કુકંમ નામું તારીખ ૫ મી માચ ગીઆ મરીનામાં ચાજ કુછે તેજીજ બાબતો શાઢે કોરટે કુકંમ કરેએછે જે એજ કોરટનાં માશતરે કુવેપઢીજે મતેના વીચા માં શાકુ આવે તેમ અકોખમ અહમદ જીન મોજદીન ભાવા રાજશા જેને એ કજીઆમો વગર વીલ કરવે ચુકરેલો જનાવે લોછે તેની હાવર મીલકત જે કુજર ચું ી વગર વેહેચાએલીછે તે તમા જે જલાકો રાખેય તેનાનાં નકા શાકુ જઆતો જાકેર લીલાંકુ કરીને જઆતો થેરમેલે શાટાબન વેચી નાંખવી—ખબર કીઆંથી આપીએચજે એજ કુ કનામાની શતા કુપરથી કેહલ કરેલી એજ મરનાર શેખ અહમદ જીન મોજદીન ભાવા રાજશાની હાવર મીલકત જાડવરટ દેખીશા જશાકુએર એજ કોરટનાં માશતરની કુજરમો જાંકો જાંકાં મીલકતછે તાંકાંજ અકેર લી લાંકુ કરીન વેચશે તેની વીગત

શનીવારે તારીખ ૨૭ મી આપરેલ ચાલતા મહીનાનીએને દીને ૪ા વાગતાં ખામખા વેચશે

લાટ ૧ લો—રેહેવાનાં થેરનો અરધો ભાગ તેનુ જેકાંજ કોએ તે કુધાં તે બાકારકોટ કાજી શજએદનાં મોકોલામો માંડવી બંદર આગલ તે કુપર આશેશમેનટનો આંક ૩૩ મોજે તે અગાકુ મરનાર એજ શેખ અકમ દરાજશનુ કુતુતથા તેમો કાલમો પરતીવા દી રકેછે

શોમવારે તારીખ ૨૯ મી આપરેલ ચાલતા મહીનાંનીએને દીને ખામખા ૪ા વાગતાં વેચશે

લાટ ૨ જો—રેહેવાનુ થેર એક તેખી બા કારકોટ કાજી શજએદનાં મોકોલામો માંડવી બંદર આગલ તે કુપર આશેશમેનટનો આંક ૪૧ મોજે તે કાજી અબદુલા તથા કુરેન શાકેબ પલોકરનાં થેરોની વચમોજે તે કાલ મો ઠકરજી થુનદરજીને લાડેછે

મંગલવારે તારીખ ૩૦ મી આપરેલ ચાલતા મહીનાંનીએને દીને ખામખા ૪ા વાગતાં વેચશે

લાટ ૩ જો—રેહેવાનુ થેર એક તેખી બા કારકોટ કાજી શજએદનાં મોકોલામો માંડવી બંદર આગલ તે કુપર આશેશમેનટનો આંક ૧૧૮ મોજે તે થેરને બદરુદીન દાખતરનુ થેર કરી કેહેતા કુતા તે કાલમો મોરારજી પીતાંબરને લાડેછે

બુધવારે તારીખ ૧ લી મે આવતા મહીનાંનીએને દીને ખામખા ૪ા વાગતાંવેચશેક

લાટ ૪ થો—ચાલ એક ગાલા ૪ ની તે બા કારકોટ મશાજદ અથવા માંડવી બંદર આગલ માંડવીની નજીકછે તેનો અરધો ભાગ તે કુપર આશેશમેનટનો આંક ૮૬ મોજે તે મો થણાએક લાકુતો રેહેછે

એ વીરો ચોકશ બીનાં તથા વેચાંણાની બોલી વેચતી વકતે જાંણા કરેઆમો આવશે તથા તેની અગાકુ કોરટવાલા થેરમો એજ માશતરની કાકીશમો ગીઆથી માલુમ થયો અથવા મારગીન તથા આરમીટેજ વાદીનાં વકીલો

મારગીન તથા આરમીટેજ
વાદીનાં વકીલો

NEW CIRCULATING LIBRARY, AND READING ROOM.

MESSRS. COLLETT AND Co. beg to intimate to their Friends and the Community in general, that encouraged by the support they have received from the Public, and in compliance with the wishes of some of their Friends, they propose to open a "CIRCULATING LIBRARY AND READING ROOM" at their present premises, No. 13, Meadow-Street, from the 1st Proximo, Books of all descriptions will be provided by them in sufficient numbers to meet the wants of all their Subscribers, and arrangements have been made for obtaining from England, a regular supply of new works, as speedily as possible, after their publication.

The principal Papers published in India, with some of the best English Newspapers and Periodicals will be provided: and with the view to afford their Subscribers and Friends early information from England, Messrs. COLLETT AND Co. intend immediately to enter into arrangements for the papers and periodicals being forwarded monthly from London by the Steamers.

Subscribers will be charged as follows:—

A month	4	Rs.
A Quarter	11	„
A Half-year	22	„
A Year	44	„

Non-Subcribers will be charged four Annas a day for reading in the Rooms, or a Rupee for each work, not exceeding at 4 vols. if taken out.

Subscribers residing at out-stations, will be charged at the rate 7 Rs per mensem, and furnished with what books they may require.

Further particulars may be known on applcation at their Shop, No. 13, Meadow-Street, where Catalogues of Books in the Library may also be had.

Messrs. COLLETT AND Co. beg leave on this occasion to return their grateful acknowledgements to their Friends and Customers at the Presidency and out-stations, for the very liberal support which they have received, and to state that their best exertions shall not be wanting to merit from the Public a continuance of that favor and patronage which they have hitherto experienced.

BOMBAY DIRECTORY and ASIATIC CALENDAR FOR 1839.—A few Copies of the above publications, printed at the Price Current Press, still remaining unsold, they will be disposed of, the former at Rupees 4, including Marryat's code of Signals, and the latter at 1 Rupee per copy, apply at the Price Current Press, Colaba.—Bombay, 27th April, 1839.

AN EXTENSIVE SALE OF BOOKS. Will take place at the Rooms of Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co. This day, the 27th Instant, consisting of the works of the most Eminent writers of the day, also Albums, Blotters with locks and Keys, Scrap Books, Playing Cards, Quills, &c. &c.

Catalogues are prepared and may be had at the rooms of the advertisers.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Monday, the 29th instant, Messrs. *Robert Frith and Co.* will submit to public sale, on the Premises, Meadow street, the neat Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass and Queens Ware of the late *F. Lugrin Esq.* consisting of horse hair Couches and Chairs, Tables, Side Boards, Wardrobes, Wallshades with pans and drops, Hanging Lamps, a handsome French Clock, Silver Table and Dessert forks, Spoons, Curry Dishes, &c. Tea and Dinner Sets, Cooking utensils &c. &c.

No Catalogues will be published and the Property can be viewed only on the day of sale.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at Storm Hall, Mazagon, on Tuesday the 30th Instant, some neat Blackwood and Jackwood Furniture; also Wall Shades and Hanging Lamps, two Buggies with Harness, a strong Chesnut Galloway, and numerous other articles.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF LAMPS AND PLATED WARE.

TO BE SOLD POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE,

ON Wednesday the 1st of May, by Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co. at their Rooms, the remainder of the splendid Invoice of Lamps lately exposed by them for sale on Commission—consisting of neat and elegant lacquered and bronzed, eight, four, and three light Sinombra Hanging Lamps with Balls and Chains complete, Single Light ditto with and without drops, Sinombra and Frosted Wall Shades, elegant Bronze Inkstands and Bells, Table and Chamber Argand Lamps, a superb pair of Lacquered Stands with rich cut Glass Lamps: also an assortment of superior Plated Ware—consisting of Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons, Forks, Salt, Gravy, and Egg Spoons, Soup and Sauce Ladles, Skewers, Knife rests, Shade Snuffers, Candlesticks and Shades, Cruet and Liquor Frames, Bottle Stands, and sets of Ivory handled Dessert Knives and Forks, an Invoice of Dolls and Sundry other articles.

Catalogues are prepared and may be had at the Advertiser's rooms.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Monday the 6th of May, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co. will submit to Public Sale, at his Residence, Byculla, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Glass and Queen's Ware, of Major General SULLIVAN (leaving India)—consisting of Mahogany and Blackwood Couches; Dining, Breakfast, Round and other Tables; an Eight day Clock; Chairs, a Side-Board; Hanging, Argand, and other Lamps, Wall Shades; Breakfast and Dinner Sets; Tumblers, Claret, Wine and Liquor Glasses; Green Hock Glasses; Finger Cups; Cooking Utensils; about 300 pots of Choice Plants; and a variety of other articles; and if not previously disposed of, (for which private offers will be received,) the following—

A double polled Surat made Tent in capital order for service; a Bechova 12 feet square, two Routies, and necessary Tent; a Shigram lately put in thorough repair; a steady Charger, has carried a Lady, and will go in single or double harness; a serviceable Travelling Palanquin, and a handsome set of English Harness.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND Co. the following Wines, viz.

Destournels Cos. Claret	@	Rs. 25	℔ doz.
Pomy's Medoc	@	" 14	℔ do.
Keirs and Co's. Madeira	@	" 550	℔ pipe.
and	@	" 250	℔ hhd.
Murdoch Shortridge & Co's ditto,	@	" 300	℔ pipe.
Pale Sherry from R. Bowman	@	" 350	℔ hhd.
Brown do. from Hope, Bruce, and Co. of Leith, in cases of 7 and 5 dozen	@	" 18 &16	℔ doz.
Champaign, from Escombe and Sidebotham in 3 dozen cases	@	" 36	℔ dozen.

Bombay, 27th April, 1839.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co., the following Wines of superior quality.

From Messrs TODD and BOSANQUET of London.

Champaigne in Quarts in cases of 3 dozen each	@	Rs. 35	℔ doz
Pints.....6 do.....	"	" 18	"
Port wine in Quarts.....6 do.....	"	" 20	"

From Mons. B. PHELAN of Bordeaux per Sundry vessels.

Chatean Sugur in cases of 1 and 2 dozen quarts	"	22	"
Do. " Patent Bottles in cases of 1 dozen each	"	23	"
Hermitage in cases of 1 " quarts	"	18	"
Brandy	"	20	"
Champaign in Basket's of 1 dozen Quarts	"	40	"
do.....2 " .....Pints	"	22	"

A few hhds. of choice old London particular Madeira from Messrs. SCOTT PENFORD, and Co.

Also a supply of superior Segar from Messrs. E. DE OTADIN & Co., Manillah.

FOR SALE.—No. XXXIII, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 31st January 1839. Printed on Europe paper. PRICE, RUPEES 3. Courier Office, 27th April 1839.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE.—THE SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition contains the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors.—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the ORDERS of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List is corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th March, and the Nizam's Army to 15th January last.—PRICE Rs 6.—

Courier Office, 27th April, 1839.

WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND AND CO., beg to inform the Share Holders of the 3 Clubs of 15 Tickets on the 64th Madras Government Lottery, that they shall have to pay Rupees 14 0 21 in the 1st Club; 0 2 66 in the 2d Club; and Rs. 18 3 60 in the 3d Club for the renewal of their shares in the 2d class as hereafter specified in three different Memoranda. *W. B. and Co.* request that they will have the goodness to send their subscription immediately us annexed for each respective Share in each respective club, and which sum they will receive until the 29th day of May 1839, and after which period all applications for renewal of shares will be forfeited, and such shares will be resold to new purchasers, the receipts they hold of the 1st class in the above clubs to be returned in order to renew them in the 2nd class according to the terms and conditions formerly advertised.

FIRST CLUB.

Renewal of 13 Tickets @ Rs 63 ℔ Ticket is				Rs 819	0 00
Less 2 Prizes No. 2062 and 3015 of 60 Rs. each is	Rs	120	0 00		
" Exchange 1 | 0	„	1	0 89		
		118	3 20		
Managers Commission 2 ℔ cent..		2	1 60		
				116	1 70
				Rs 702	2 30

For 50 Shares gives Rupees 14 0 21 to each Share.

SECOND CLUB.

Renewal of 11 Tickets @ 63 Rupees per Ticket is Rs. 693					0 0
Less 3 Prizes No. 2115-2159-4012 of 64 Rupees each is	Rs.	180	0 0		
„ 1 Ditto No. 2138 of	„	500	0 0		
		680	0 3		
„ Exchange 1 ℔ Cent		6	3 20		
		673	0 80		
„ Managers Commission 2 ℔ cent..		13	1 85	659	2 94
				Rs. 33	1 06

For 50 Shares, gives Rs. 0 2 66 to each share.

THIRD CLUB.

Renewal of 15 Tickets @ 63 Rupees ℔ Ticket is Rupees	945	0 4

No Prizes.

For 50 Shares gives Rupees 18-3-60 to each Share.

THE SIXTY FOURTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

The holders of undrawn Tickets in the 1st class of the above Lottery are requested to forward them to *Withuldass Bhoychund and Co.* opposite to the General Post office for renewal in the 2d class with the following amount viz.

TERMS CASH.

For Renewing a whole if paid before renewal Ticket	Rs. 62	0 0 each.
".....Do.....if paid after renewal..	" 63	0 0 do.
".....Do a Half Ticket	" 31	0 3 do.
".....Do a Quarter do	" 15	3 0 do.

The renewal will cease at Madras on the 27th of May next, and the Drawing of the 2d class will commence on the 29th of the same Month. W. B. and Co. will therefore receive Tickets for renewal till 18th of May next but not after that date.—Bombay, 26th April 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Shapoorjee Sorabjee* (Cooper) has contracted to sell to *Burjorjee Ruttonjee and Nowrojee Ruttonjee* (Cooper) of Bombay Parsee Inhabitants, all that Piece or parcel of Ground with the Messuage Tenement or Dwelling House, with the Godowns, Shops and other premises appertaining thereto, situate within the Fort walls of Bombay, in Humum street, assessed by the Collector of assesment under (No. 10) and the same are now in the occupation of *Mr. Boswell* Schoolmaster and other Tenants. Any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of mortgage, Inheritable right, or otherwise, he she or they are hereby requested to make known the same to *Messrs. Morgan and Armitage* within fourteen days from the date hereof, by a written notice thro' any of the Solicitors of the Supreme Court at Bombay, otherwise they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 26th April, 1839.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That *Surusvuttyboye*, widow of the late *Moroba Vencajee*, and *Janardon Vencajee* and *Sattabye*, his wife have contracted to sell to *Dhurumcy Luckman*, all that Piece or parcel of Land and the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling house thereon standing, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, in an oart called Tellowdey or Vittulwaddy, assessed No. 19. Any person of persons having claim or demand thereon by way of Mortgage, inheritable right or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to Thucker Dhurrumsey Luckmon at his house in the oart of Ruttonsey Dharsey near Kalkadavy, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise he she, or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 26th day of April 1839.

ખબર કીઆંથી આપીએચજે—શરશવતી બાઇ તે મરનાર મોરોબા વેનકાજી નીવીઢવા તમા જનારદંન વેનકાજી તયા તેની પણીઆં

એ•શીતાબાઇ•એકેએ • જમીનને •ઇટકો• એક•તે•કુપર•બાંધેલુ•ઘેરછે•તે•ઘરમરશી • લ ખમંનને•વેચાતુ•આપવાનુ•રાટુ•ઝીધુંછે•તે • બાકારઝોટ•તેલવકડી•અથવા•બીઠલવાડીમોછે• તે—કુપર•આશેરામમેનટનો•આંક ૧૯મોછે—તે કુપર•ઇરમંઇક•લોઇક•અથવા•લોઢીનો•ગીરવી અથવા•વારશો•અથવા • બીજી•ઝાંઇ•રીતનો દાવો•અથવા•માંગણુ•હોયતોતેતેનાંમોતેબંણ• ઇરચઇને•તેઆમે•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદત મો•ઇકર•ઘરમરશી•લખમંણનતેનુ•ઘેર•બાકાર ઝોટ•ઇલબા•દેવી•આગાલ•રતનશી • ધારશી ની•વાડીમોછે•તાંકો•તેહેને •બહેર•ઇરે—મુ દતપછી•ઝોઇનો•દાવો•ઇબુલ•ઇરશેં•નડી• તા રીખ ૨૬ મી•આપરેલ ૧૮૩૯ ❀

MUSSOORIE HOTEL, Cards containing all particulars can be had on Application to MR. WEBB.---Mussooree, 1st March, 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 19th April 1839.

No. 212.—Major E. W Jones of the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed in charge of the Details under orders for Aden, and to return to the Presidency, on delivering over charge of the Men to their respective Regiments.

Bombay Castle, 20th April 1839.

No. 213.—Captain J E. Lang, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, is transferred to the Invalid Establishment, in consequence of his unfitness to perform the active duties of his profession.

No. 214.- The following appointment is made :—

Captain G. Macan, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Brigade Major in Candeish.—Date of Appointment, 16th April 1839.

No. 215.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed :—

Captain Bayley, of the 20th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to act as Fort Adjutant at Asseerghur, from the 14th ultimo, until further orders

No. 216 —Lieutenant H. E. D. Jones, Commissariat Agent at Rajcote, delivered over charge of the Department of Lieutenant J. Jessop, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, on the 1st instant.

No. 217.—Captain J. Hobson, of the Bombay European Regiment, received charge of the Commissariat Department at Aden from Lieutenant Hogg, on the 1st instant.

No. 218.—The leave to the Neilgherries, granted to Surgeon A Duncan, of the Native Veteran Battalion, under date the 7th of April 1838, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of eight months, on the same account.

No. 219.—The Division Orders issued by Major General J Walter, C. B. under date the 13th instant, granting leave of absence to Ensign DeVitre, Acting Superintendent of Bazars at Poona, to proceed to Bombay, for the benefit of his health, is confirmed.

No. 220.—The following Native appointment is made.

Marine Battalion

Subedar Jannac Nownac to be Subedar Major, vice Pandnac Sumnac deceased.—Date of Appointment, 4th April 1839.

Bombay Castle, 22nd April 1839.

No. 221.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that in future the Port Surgeon shall be considered one of the Members of the Committee that may be appointed to inspect the Stores &c. that may be shipped for the use of the Invalids proceeding to England.

No. 222.—The order issued by the Officer Commanding the Troops at Aden, under date the 29th ultimo, directing Captain J. Hobson, of the European Regiment, to receive charge of the Commissariat Department from Lieut. Hogg, on the departure of that Officer to the Presidency, on sick certificate is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Bombay Castle, 23rd April 1839.

No. 223.—The appointment made by the Officer Commanding the Force at Aden, under date the 26th ultimo, of Color Serjeant Stallaford, of the European Regiment, to act as Sub-Conductor in the Commissariat Department, from the 19th of January last, is confirmed.

No 224.—The following temporary arrangement in the Scinde Reserve Force made by Brigadier T. Valiant, K. H. with the concurrence of His Excellency the Commander in Chief is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon J. W. Winchester, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, to take medical charge of the Staff of the Scinde Reserve Force, from the 14th February.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.—Sec. to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay, Castle, 18th April 1839.

No. 34.—With reference to Government General Order, 18th December 1834, the following Table of Rates at which Purser's Eighths and Savings of the Hon'ble Company's Vessels of War, will be paid from and after 1st February 1839, is published for general information.

The old contract having expired, all provision accounts are to be made up to 31st January 1839, and the Eighths, and Savings charged at the old rates.

Letters.	Description of Articles.	Amount. Rs A. P.	Per.
B.	Biscuit	.. 1	Per lb.
C.	Coffee	.. 3 7	do.
D.	Dhall	 7	do.
F.	Fish, Salt	 10	do.
"	Flour	.. 1 1	do.
G.	Ghee	.. 4 2	do.
R.	Raisins	.. 1 7	do.
"	Rice	 7	do.
S.	Salt Meat	.. 3 6	do.
"	Spirits	.. 1 1	per Gallon.
"	Sugar	.. 1 7	per lb.
T	Tea	.. 8 2	do.

Bombay Castle, 20th April 1839.

No. 35.—The following temporary appointments and arrangements are confirmed, viz.

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Lieutenant Montrion, to the charge of the Receiving Ship Hastings and to be Superintendent of Pattamars, and 2nd Member of the Standing Committee of Survey, from the 7th of March last.

Lieutenant Gordon, to the charge of the Taptee Brig proceeding on special service, from 7th of March last.

Mr. Goward, from the Taptee to be Acting Pilot in the Master Attendant's Department, from the 11th of March last

BY THE SENIOR OFFICER IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

Assistant Surgeon Williams to afford medical aid to the Seamen proceeding on board the Fortfield, to the Presidency, from the 5th to the 27th January last.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.—*Sec. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th April 1839.

Surgeon Ducat, civil surgeon at Poona, is allowed leave to visit Singur from the 20th instant to the 20th proximo; assistant surgeon Cunningham per orming his duties during his absence.

Bombay Castle, 21th April 1839.

Captain R. St. John, is permitted to return to Poona and resume charge of his duties as post master of that station.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD. *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 18th April 1839.

Mr. R. G. Chambers, acting sub-collector of Nassick, is allowed leave of a bsence for one week, exclusive of travelling days, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the presidency, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 20th April 1839.

Mr. T. Ogilvy, acting second assistant to the collector of Kaira, is permitted to remain at the presidency, for the purpose of preparing himself for the ensuing examination. This leave is to commence from the 16th instant.

Bombay Castle, 24th April 1839.

Mr. J. N. Rose, delivered over charge of the collectorate of Poona, to Mr. W. E. Pierce, on the 20th instant.

Mr. G. S. Karr, assistant to the collector in Candeish, is allowed leave of absence for fifteen days from the 1st proximo, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to Asseerghur, on private affairs.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, *Actg. Chief Secy*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd April 1839.

Mr. G. L. Farrant, acting senior assist. judge and session judge of Sholapore, is allowed leave of absence, from the 1st to the 10th of October last, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation.

The judges of the sudder dewanee adawlut have issued a sunnud, bearing date the 1st instant, to Khan Sahib Byramjee Bhimjee, appointing him acting sudder ameen at Broach.

Bombay Castle, 24th April 1839.

Rao Anhadoor Jugunath Sudashew, principal sudder ameen at Tannah, returned to his station on the 17th instant, under the leave granted him under date the 26th of January last.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th April 1839.

Mr. E. H. Brigs, second assistant to the political commissioners for Guzerat, and resident at Baroda, assumed charge of his duties on the 11th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Secy. to Govt.*

NOTIFICATION.

The Governor in Council is under the necessity of announcing that there appears scarcely a possibility of being able to despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Red Sea in the month of June, but a packet by a Steamer, via the Gulph, Bussora, and Beyroot, will be dispatched on the 3rd June.

Arrangements have been ordered to be made, to secure, as far as practicable, the safe and speedy passage of the Mails from Bussora to Beyroot, but it is essential that letters, both private and public, be made of small dimensions, that the Mail bags may be light.

A sailing vessel will be dispatched on the 20th June from Bombay to Aden, which Port, it is expected, may be reached about the 15th of August, where a Steamer will be in readiness to carry on a packet to Suez.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 24th April 1839.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 17th instant.....Chests	1,449
Ditto from the 18th to this day.....	14
Chests	1,463

MALWA.

Passes granted up to the 30th ultimo.....Chests	18,999
Chests	18,999

IMPORTED.

From the 16th October 1838 to the 15th instant.....Chests	19,960
Ditto from the 17th to the 23rd instant..... ,,	20
Total	19,980

EXPORTED.

From the 8th November 1838 to the 16th instant.....Chests	8,523
Ditto from the 17th to the 23rd instant..... ,,	100
Total	8,623

F. BOURCHIER,—*Opium Agent.*

Bombay, 24th April 1839.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—I perceive by the Army List on my late return from England, "that only ONE Bombay Officer is employed Commanding a Brigade in His Highness the Nizam's Army—and *not one* Madras Officer" *all* the other commands of Divisions being engrossed by the Bengalees, save one to a Local Officer. —This appears very unfair to the Madrasees, and more particularly so from the approximating territories of the Nizam of Hyderabad; allowing them to see all these high commands given away under their very noses to the Bengalees, whose advantages are already superior by their prospects in Shah Soojah's army and Caubul, may this meet the eye of the (probably) future General of Caubul, and may his Shadow encrease, if he attends to the justice of the old adage of "Fair Divisions are fair play."

Your's &c.
H. Y.

Sholapore, 16th April, 1339.

THE CAVES OF ADJUNTA.

Concluded from our last.

No. XVIII. A cave without a name or presiding deity. The pillars of the verandah are massy and in good condition, there are sculptured figures and devices on the centre of the capital; on each side of the portal are sculptured figures in endearing attitudes, at the base are doorkeepers. On the pillars inside is much elaborate working very similar to that of the last cave but the centre recess was empty—Mem; this cave was cold and moist I would not recommend any one in a perspiration to enter, there is no appearance of there ever having been paintings in this cave.

No. XIX. On each side of the outer verandah is a recess with two tasty and elaborately carved pillars surmounted by standing and sitting figures (amorous) in the centre are a male and female seated on a musnud with 3 attendants on the Right and 2 on the L. there is also a fat male and female squatting down with an attendant on either side.

No. XX. The cookroom of the Gods Deo or "Kukuska Bawarohi Khana." The Architectural beauties of this cave lie in the verandah, it has 6 low and massy pillars, half the pillars at the extreinities are of a different design, the basis are minutely ornamented, on the cornice above are some beautifully executed figures, in the centre of the capitals are two or more figures grouped and occupied in preparing victuals for cooking, making bread &c., where there are two figures, they are male and female; the proportion and sculpture in the centre of the front are beautiful, the stone is there of a closer grain. On the left of the verandah in a low recess are some sculptured figures, one a decided Budhist, the face of another has fallen on the ground. Inside are large chowlees or fire plates for cooking; the pillars inside are rough and there is no attempt at architecture except on one to the R. in the front row, on the base in front is ornamented devices, and above a man and woman falling into decay, as this stone is of a soft porus kind.

No. XXI. This cave is another of the indubitable Budhist; it is more on the plan of the Carpenter's cave (so called) at Ellora than any I have seen here, 'tis about the same size but the pillars are more worked and the whole cave is more elaborately finished, the pillars, are lower, they are about 10 feet high and circular, (those at Ellora are octagonal) although in the plate of it in the Asiatic Researches Vol. VI. they appear circular, in that plate the figures on the cornice inside are not represented prostrate on their bellies as they really are, the pillars of this cave are much ornamented and on the capitals are figures and devices, above the pillars are fat fellows prostrate on their bellies, and above them is a cornice about 4 feet high containing standing and sitting figures, assembled grandees perhaps at worship. Entering the verandah or colonade on the L. is a prostrate statue of Boodh on his right side, he is 18 cubits long, the upper leg is broken off, above him are other figures and two fellows beating a dholak or long drum, a man on each side of it, there are also some men like bvragees blowing couchs of (Sunkh), beyond are 3 elephants, the rider wears a chitry over his head and the mahout appears to make good use of his Ankus, beyond is a succession of Budh and other figures seated; the paintings on the ceilings of the verandah have been much mutilated, and stucco which covered the images has fallen off; many figures have had their hands and other members broken off, they appear to have had their hands in the position so common in these caves, below this is another tier of figures immersed in mud up to the shoulders; the soil is hard now and as I suppose the deposit of mud that has settled here is by the rains of a long succession of years. Come forward all ye lovers of antiquities and the fine arts to rescue these caves from the oblivion in which they have lain for so long a time, and the decay which they are daily suffering from laying in mud, who can tell what beauties are hidden below until the soil which probably imbeds them is removed? I am sure some public spirited gentleman residing in Khandesh will be found who will superintend the perfect clearance of these caves and adopt measures for their preservation by keeping out rain &c but a subscription must be raised for the purpose on the appointment of a Secretary. (I shall have much pleasure in coming forward with my mite.) All the figures in the lower tier appear to be standing figures of Budh. Inside the verandah to the L. are anomalies of ½ horse and ½ man animals and some very like the fabulous *unicorn*. In front of the dehgopa is a portico with figures above; in it is a seated Budh with his legs stuck in the mud, the base part of the dehgoop (the perpendicular platform) is about 40 feet high, on it are sculptured figures. Nearly all the sculpturing in this cave which is above ground is in excellent preservation; it is a fine lofty cave on the sides of the beams are paintings much mutilated, some likenesses on the front ribs are entire, here is a great deal of blue paintings up over this cave. On each side of the interior of the vestibule are seated Budh figures. On each side of the terrace of the portico are standing giant Budh figures and a multiplicity of others standing, and sitting amorous or otherwise, above and below the windows some of these figures are still partly encrusted with fine chunam paste. In the recess on the right is some inscription in a similar character to the others, it is nearly complete; my guides told me that Mr. Ralph of Aurungabad had taken impressions from all these inscriptions, (There is now a red and black mixture on them,) I trust that gentleman will publish their purport to the world, should the learned have succeeded in unravelling their hitherto obscure meaning; the lower inscription has been damaged; on the R. Above is a hall with sculpture and below it is a seated figure choked with mud, poor fellow!

This cave undoubtedly the most remarkable in its obscene meaning, as it is for its architectural beauties, can it be that the lying Budhist figure is emblematic of the fall of Budhism in this country and the rejoining Hindoo figures above, the ascendancy and dominion of Brahminism? Is it intended to show that Budh has merely taken a rest while Brahminism is rejoicing, intending to rise hereafter with renewed strength and vigour, either of these ideas are strengthened by the fact of the scene occurring in the last Cave; the explanation of this scene will no doubt occupy the attention of men learned in these matters and better able from their talents and information on the subject of Budh relics to give an opinion than I am.

The shades of evening were closing around when I left this cave so I was unable to go on to see the reservoir or kund about ¼ mile beyond in the village, but I was given to understand that it is built of masonry and is about 80 cubits high.

I regret that I was not forewarned of there being a painted Zodiac in one of these Caves; I have only lately heard of it from the celerity with which I was compelled to look over these caves, taking notes at the same time it escaped my minute observation, but I think I can direct a visitor to it by referring him to the left wall of the verandah of No. 13, I recollect a succession of three circles divided into a number of small compartments each containing grouping very elaborate and minute; I could not see it plainly from the ground and I wished much for a ladder, had I known or observed that this circle contained the signs of the Zodiac I would certainly have managed to mount myself by getting on a mans back or otherwise, I think it will be found to resemble the *shield of Achilles* very much, the next visitor will I trust decide this interesting question; some barbarian has been poking at it and destroyed the painting in several parts.

It will be observed that after the names given me by my attendants, I have placed a note of interrogation; I have merely given them as the names by which the rude untutored natives about here know them; in *my own* mind I have no doubt as to their being altogether Budhist caves; the curly hair, the costume, the accompaniments of Antelope's wheels, tigers, lions (shocking likenesses) and snakes, the usual items attached to Budhist figures afford strong evidence of their being, all of them Budhist caves. With regard to the artists of the many beautiful paintings, now in excellent preservation, we have many conflicting doubts, the ancient Egyptians had no knowledge of perspective neither have or had the Chinese, the natives of the soil certainly know nothing about it now; I have seen many things favorable to the idea of their having been Grecians! where did the idea of the shield of Achilles (if such it be) come from but Greece, how did the white faces appear and the perspective? what improbability is there in an adventurous Grecian artist following Alexander's Army, in order to better his condition leaving it and having arrived in these parts engaged himself to the powerful and wealthy Raja in the vicinity, perhaps to the Raja of Dsoghur who might have had those excavated for the purpose of a monastry; but then again they might have been excavated by natives who had *learnt* their art from Grecians; but I am afraid this is a subject on which we are not likely to be farther enlightened; if they actually are the work of natives of the soil, where is such talent now to be found among them, gone, gone, totally gone! the remnants must have been swallowed up in one of those sanguinary and indiscriminate massacres in which the foreign invader of past times so delighted, here is abandant scope for the imagination but it gets bewildered in a maze of doubts. I trust the research of men experienced and cognizant in these matters will throw more light on the origin of these, remarkable works of art, happy indeed shall I be if from the perusal of these few lines any skilful draughtsman may be induced to visit the subjects on which they treat; some good drawings of the principal scenes would be highly prized in England for engravings, more especially now when Oriental subjects and scenes are becoming more popular, they would be much sought after by the British public.

Great praise is due to some gentlemen in Khandesh who some time ago subscribed for and caused to be cleared a road to the caves from the village of Jurdapore, thereby rendering access to them on horseback easy and safe, the pathway from cave to cave though rough in many parts is perfectly accessible to any one on foot. Many of the caves have been cleared out by those public spirited gentlemen, but several remain that require, clearing especially the last, vide XXI. —I have no doubt that an enlightened public will come forward with subscriptions in aid of it, and measures being taken to keep out the water and mud and thereby preserve them from destruction, which must occur if each succeeding monsoon is permitted to bear quantities of slime and water into them, if water courses alone were dug a few feet above and round them, they would take off a great quantity of water &c. that now finds its way inside.

My visit to these caves will be to me one of those pleasurable reminiscences in which the mind when undisturbed by surrounding objects and wandering o'er memory's waste rests; one of those bright periods of by-gone days that have been times of such exquisite pleasure, there may the imagination roam with unbridled freedom.

I am Sir, &c.
SELIM

HIGH WATER TABLE 27TH APRIL, 1839.

	Morn.	Eve.
Saturday	10 26	10 43
Sunday	10 58	11 12
Monday	11 28	11 41

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

April 22d Ensign H. Pelly, 8th Regt. N. I. from Sattarah.
do. 23d Lieut J. Glym, 4th Regt. M. N. I. from Cananore.
do. do. Captn. Clarke, 52d Regt. M. N. I. from Sholapoor.
do. do. Captn. Morton, 10th Regt. N. I. from Tannah.
do. do. Lieut Wells, Staff from Deccan.

DEPARTUAES.

April 24th Captain St. John, Staff, to Poonah.
do. 25th Captain J. E. Lang Medical Establishment to Dapoolie.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

April 23d The East India Company's Pattemar Bhima from Malabar Coast.

DEPARTURES.

none.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH,

On Saturday the 20th April the lady of Captn. Scott of the Ship Earl of Clarendon.

MARRIAGE.

At the Cathedral, by the Rev. Randall Ward, on Tuesday, the 23d April, Lieut. J. J. F. Cruickshank, of the Bombay Engineers, to Helen, third Daughter of James Henry Crawford, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Superintendent I. N.	Suez	20th May.
Bolton	Remington & Co.	London.	30th Inst.
Burley	McVicar Burn & Co.	Do.	1st May.
Osprey	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Liverpool.	
Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Ditto.	28th do.
Caledonia	McVicar Burn & Co.	Ditto,	1st May
Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell.	Ditto.	Do.
Abbotsford	Dirom Carter & Co.	Ditto.	Do.
Ann Clirichton	MacVicar Burn & Co.	Liverpool	10th Do.
Vansittart	Remington & Co.	China.	With desp.
Sylph	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.	Lintin.	
Cassandra	W. Nicol & Co.		
Wave	Agra Mahomed Rahim Shereza	Bushire and Karrack	Quick desp.

Her M. Sloop of War, Volage, and Brig Algerine

H. C. Vessels.—Steamers Berenice, and Semiramis, Receiving Ship Hastings, Brig Palinurus and Thetis light Vessel at the Rock Station. Bengal Pilot Brigs Orissa, Pownah, Schooner Constance, and Pattemar Bhima.

Country Vessels.—Brig Tauze Lord Castlereagh, Cambridge, Cornwallis, Charles Forbes, Caledonia, Charlotte, Brig Mahmoodey, Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Allalavie, Sylph, Helen, Castle Huntly, Brig Grab Caudry, Robert Spankie, Grab Brig Futtay Hulbary, Julia, Marlcabaker, Mayaram Dyasara, Patamber Savoy, Nimble, Jeune Antoinette, Lowjee Family, Resolution, Sultan, Dadiay, Hamoode, Eamont, Earl of Clare, Ernaad, Lady Wilmot Horton, Stalkartt, and Sulamany

Arab—Ship Tauze
Danish—Syden
Portuguese—Brig Cassador, and Marquis of Hastings.
French Brig—Navarina.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL.
Maria (Steam)	McVicar Burn & Co.	London	16th Dec.
Falconula	Framjee Cawajee Esq.	do.	11th Oct.
Wm Harris	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	do.	21st Jan.
John Denniston	Grey and Co.	do.	26th do.
Ann	Dirom, Carter & Co.	do.	26th do.
Phetis	Do.	do.	15th Feb
Thomas Coutts	B. & A. Hormosjee	do.	9th do.
Earl Balcarras	Remington & Co.	do.	Do. do.
Glenelg		do.	10th March
Colombo		do.	
Amphitrite	Dirom Carter & Co.	do. & Cape	10th Nov.
Triumph	Remington & Co.	do. & do.	10th Dec.
Cestrian	Edmond Bibby & Co.	Liverpool	6th do.
Syria	McVicar, Burn & Co.	do.	8th do.
Competent	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	do.	14th do.
Johnstone	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	16th Feb.
Manchester	W. Nicol and Co.	do.	end of Jan.
Wm. Sharples	Higginson & Cardwell.	do.	Do. do.
Broad Oak		do.	17th Jan.
Caledonia		do.	11th Nov.
Commerce		do.	end of Feb.
Crown		do.	In all do.
Barbarr		do.	
Bucanda	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Liverpool	In Feb.
British Merchant	Edmond, Bibby & Co.	do.	12th Nov.
Hector	Do.	do.	18th Jan.
T. Worthington	Grey and Co.	do.	16th Jan.
Demerara Packet	Frith & Co.	do.	
Juverna		Bristol	25th Nov.
Monarch	W. Nicol & Co.	Clyde	18th Dec.
William	Skinner & Co.	do.	
Argyn	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	do.	9th Jan.
Alan Ker		do.	
Josephine		Bordeaux	22nd Dec.
St. Gualtes		Lisbon	2nd Feb.
Picket Boat, Bordelais	Do.	Bordeaux	25th Jan.
Emilia	Do.	Rio	1st Jan.
Drongan	Do.	Madras	12th do.

From New York.—William Brown, and Archibald Gatcia.
" Singapore.—Asia Felix, and Helen.
" Colombo.—Jeane Antoinette.
" Calcutta.—Colombo, and Harsinger.
" Madras—Catherine.

INDIAN AND EASTERN INTELLIGENCE.

AGRA UKHBAR.—APRIL 18.

The gang of thieves who had with so much difficulty been traced to and apprehended in their strong hold Kerowlee, and subsequently committed by the Magistrate for being implicated in the murder and robbery committed in the Lohanke Mundee, Agra, in October 1837, have been acquitted by the Nizamut Adawlut. Among them is a notorious freebooter Ajeet, who, with his daring clansmen, have thus been thrown loose upon society again.

AGRA.—The following strong testimony to the healthiness of our station, taken from Dr. Burke's Report to Government, which appears in the last number of the Journal of the Asiatic Society, may serve as an offset to its drawbacks of clime and society; its furnace heat and detraction, its dust and dulness, its great bores and its little bores and other agremens.

"In the Station of Agra the cantonment for Her Majesty's troops is stated to be elevated about 170 feet above the level of the river Jumna, from which the distance is about the same as from the Fort, that is 1½ mile. The immediate banks of the river are deeply indented with water-courses, which serve to convey the rain water into the river.

The 13th Light Infantry Regiment has been healthy ever since its arrival there, a period of two years, in which there died 29 men; but almost all of them had the foundation of their diseases laid in Dinapore. This comparative healthiness, as far as locality is concerned, arises from the cantonment enjoying constant ventilation, the water running immediately off, the drainage being good, and there being no stagnant pools, or sources of malaria in the vicinity, and especially that the troops are well accommodated, and so are the sick.

Setting aside intemperance, which is the cause of so many diseases of the soldier in India, they may be said to have enjoyed a state of health at Agra almost equal to what a Regiment would be found to do in the healthiest parts of Europe."

General Ximenes, who is on his way to Bombay, was by the latest accounts at Bhawulpoor.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—APRIL, 12.

The following is an extract of a letter, received by the last Overland Mail, from a gentleman well known to the Calcutta community, who is now in London, but who has not, it will be seen, forgotton his Indian friends or their interests:—

"You will, I hope, continue to direct the attention of your readers to the subject of Steam Communication with India, which has lately occupied so much of the time of many influential parties in this country who take an interest in what relates to the prosperity of our empire in the East, and in promoting the happiness of its immense and interesting population.

"I refer you to the notice of the meeting held at the London Tavern on the steam question, and if time permits, I will, on a future occasion, write you fully on that subject. My immediate object is now to induce you to impress upon the minds of your readers the indispensable necessity there is for a future response on their part and on the part of our native friends, to co-operate with those who, in England, are endeavouring to excite an interest in advancing the welfare of our native brethren by promoting the development of the riches and resources of their country imparting to them a knowledge in science and literature and the useful arts, now brought to such a high state of perfection in this country, and thus to render the ties between our Empires not merely those which simply calculate upon how much the one may derive from exercising a Government and control over the other, but from a reciprocation of kindly feelings and the interchange of good offices, and thereby diffusing throughout India, a knowledge of those principles which will most effectually render the supremacy of the British power a blessing to so vast a portion of the habitable globe.

There is evidently now an opening upon the long period of gloom and darkness; a dawn which promises better things for India.

The course of policy which our Rulers have observed towards British India, perhaps inevitable from the relation in which that distant Empire stood towards us, and the lengthened Belligerent state of Europe from the breaking out of the Revolutionary war with France till its close in 1815, was most unfavourable to her interests. It hermetically sealed India against the resort to British subjects, and unfairly deprived her of those advantages which free intercourse would have secured her.

The Charter of 1814 admitted the British merchant to a more free access and provided for the admission of British subjects, but under such difficulties and restrictions, as operated as barriers to many parties desirous of proceeding to that country. In many cases individuals of undoubted character and respectability were constrained to resort to means repugnant to their feelings, to secure the necessary permission and from whose resort and residence in India the greatest benefits accrued both to themselves and to the British interest in that quarter.

Out of this state of things a community arose, which became intimately connected with the natives, and whose means of intercourse enabled them to become far better acquainted with the native character, their wants and dispositions, than were possessed by any members of the Company's Service, or by the Members of the large agency houses who formed a kind of commercial aristocracy in India, and who, from usage, looked down upon those who were following pursuits equally important to the interests of the state and to the welfare of the community; but who not being allied to those gigantic firms, were supposed to be wanting those qualifications which were essential to support their pretensions to an equal consideration in society. I am happy to think, that by associated efforts and change of times, things are now altered, and that, without levelling those distinctions by which society is best kept together, and which are essential adjuncts to our rule in India, the mere meretricious distinctions which have long operated to produce even a kind of caste in European society, are now vanishing, and that a man anxious to exert himself for the Public good, may, boldly come forward and avow his sentiments without fear of proscription, or of being annihilated by the overbearing influence of a more wealthy or aristocratic contemporary.

The interests connected in the India trade, form a very large and influential portion of the Commercial Community of London. Many of its members, after passing a considerable portion of their lives in India, have returned to their native land imbued with sentiments of warm regard and even affection, to those with whom they have passed so many years, and who desire to evince those feelings by combining their best efforts in promoting all measures calculated to advance the happiness of their native friends, to develope the resources of their interesting country and to secure to their own countrymen those advantages during their residence in India, the want of which themselves felt so seriously.

Nor are those feelings, I am happy to say, confined to those who have been in India,—they are participated in by others whose avocations have led them to an acquaintance with Indian subjects; and I now more particularly allude to Mr. Auber, who, for so long a time, filled the post of Secretary to the E. I. Company in England, and who is well known by the useful work which he published in 1826, on the Laws and constitution of the E I Company, and subsequently by his work on European and Foreign intercourse with China; and, lastly, by his rise and progress of the British power in India, in the preliminary observations of which Mr. Auber justly remarks;

"Capital and skill are the means, and judgment and energy the qualifications essential, to apply those means in the mode best calculated to insure the anticipated benefits.

"No endeavor should be omitted to awaken an interest in a country which has undoubtedly been brought under British dominion for higher purposes than mere pecunary advantage, although instances of the benefits derived in that point of view may be traced throughout the United Kingdom, for there is scarcely a country without resident families, who come either remotely or immediately, to seek their fortune or by pecuniary means to the establishment of the East India Company, and the acquisition of India."

You will, I doubt not, fully argue on these observations, and I trust that Mr. Auber's co-operation may be secured now that he is no longer confined by official engagements, in an attempt to promote and advance the welfare of our Indian Empire.

I have inflicted this long letter on you just to enable you to assure your friends, that there is a strong feeling exerted here at present in all matters connected with the weal of India, and to urge you to keep this feeling alive by cordial co-operation.

Yours very sincerely,
A. ROGERS.

38, *Great Winchester Street, London, 24th Jan.*, 1839.

We need scarcely add, that the writer of the above letter, is one of the fortunate few who have been eminently successful in business, and retired to their native country. Mr. Rogers, however, while he enjoys his *otium cum dignitate* in London, does not forget those who still "sweat and toil" in "India's burning clime,"

Mr. Rogers's active co-operation as a wealthy and influential man in England is, it will be seen, freely given and his recommendation of Mr. Auber deserves attention. Mr. Rogers, when he Calcutta, was Master of the trade Association, and is now, we understand, Chairman of the London Corresponding Committee of that respectable body, in which capacity the above letter was written.

We have received *two* newspaper[s] Australia, and *one* from Port Phil[lip] ticular in thus noticing their number, stance that the two from Adelaide are that from Port Phillip quite new, it b[egan] and of 1st December 1838. We look at this rate, to have a *Port Essington* a[dvertiser] *Gazette* and *Daily Advertizer*; for o[ne] seen to find a newspaper as indispensabl[e] Atlantic brethren, the backwoodsman o[f] said to do.—*April* 13.

The Semaphore of this-morning announced the [arrival] *Timor*, Eldridge, from New York 13th Dec.: t[he] *Donald*, Horne, from Rangoon 25th March, and *Fleece*, Hubbuck, from Liverpool 6th December.

ENGLISHMAN.—APRIL 12.

3D. REGIMENT N. I.—A detachment of the N. I. under the command of Capt. Prole an[d] Metcalfe, marched a few days ago from Bar[ee] with treasure to Bancoorah and Hazarebau[gh] will be under canvass for upwards of two [months] which is no joke at this inclement and trying s[eason] the year.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—APRIL 2[0]

We believe it has been generally fea[red] bark *Caledonia*, Capt. Symers, of this [port] lost---we observe a bark of the same nam[e] mander advertised in the *Port Phillip Ga[zette]* 1st December, to sail for Sydney in a few [days] therefore hope that this may prove the lon[g] vessel.

The Barque *Prince George*, now about to [sail] King George's Sound, Kangaroo Island and [Adelaide] arrived here a short time ago from Adelaide, [which] place she took out 256 passengers, Germans fr[om] burgh,—they are all Lutherians, and hundre[ds] are expected to follow them.

These, we believe, compose the first arrival [on] Australian shores, of German emigrants flyi[ng] "father land," as the only shelter from the p[er]ons of a bigotted and besotted government. A [re]stance which is, in itself, a peculiar feature in t[he] formation of this otherwise interesting Colony.

When the *Prince George* left Adelaide, in [De]ber, the population (the settlement in Kangaroo [Island] included,) amounted to 9,000 souls.

It is disheartening to hear, that little or no [progress] had been made in providing for the subsistenc[e] people, in the colony itself— all their food is i[mported] and scarcely an acre of land is cultivated for [any] pose, in consequence of the paucity of Surveyo[rs] has prevented the distribution of land beyond [the] Town allotments: nor does it appear certain [when] anxious, and now idle, agriculturist will be [able] commence operations in his own field. It is to[o] ed that this culpable neglect of the vital in[terests] the Colony will, ere long, be the occasion of [much] tress and bitter disappointment.

There is, we learn, from the same authorit[y] anchorage at Adelaide for vessels drawing [not] 12 feet water. Nepean Bay, in Kangaroo [Island] nearly 50 miles distant, being the only sa[fe] larger vessels.

We expect further accounts of the progres[s] ters in that quarter from some of the passen[gers] going in the *Prince George*, and as we can [rely] the source from which we expect our infor[mation] hope, in due time, to be able to lay before [the] a more accurate account, than has yet appe[ared] portion of South Australia.

FORT WILLIAM.

SECRET AND SEPARATE DEPARTMENT 10TH APRIL

Colonel Richard Benson, Resident at Ava, has obtain[ed] of absence for four months, under Medical Certificate [to] mence from the 2d instant.

Doctor Bayfield, 2d Assistant to the Resident at [Ava] tioned at Rangoon, having proceeded to Calcutta under [the] ders of the Resident, will remain at the Presidency [until] until otherwise directed.

Captain McLeod, 1st Assistant to the Resident in [Ava] sumed charge of the Residency at the Capital on [the] March. *Ibid.*

H. T. PRINSEP
Secy. Govt.

We understand that Major General Sir Rob[ert] venson, K. C. B. is about proceeding shortly to [Europe] on furlough, on account of his health.—*April* [20]

We lament to say, that accounts from the Ca[pe] tion that Major Stoddart, the Presidency Pay [Master] died there on the 27th January last. He [had] Stellenbosch while undressing to go to bed. [He had] been tolerably well for some days before; the[y] ried him off in a few minutes.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

MADRAS COURIER.—APRIL 15.

It appears that Government have given direct[ions] a full and correct survey of the nucleus of the P[ort] water; when this is taken and compared with th[at] made two years ago, it will be easy to judge [of] effect the waves and currents would be likely to [set] on the

gree, affected by the continuance of the present monthly arrangement viâ Bombay. It is true that persons wishing to send their letters by the quickest route would generally incur the additional expense of inland postage, and send them viâ Bombay; but the increased Correspondence in consequence of the additional means of speedy conveyance, and the opportunities of taking letters between the stated monthly intervals, would, we are persuaded nearly make up for the anticipated loss by the continuance of the Bombay Overland.

According to our view of the case the Comprehensive Scheme ought to exclude Bombay entirely from its consideration. The increased importance of that Presidency, by our new connexions on the North Western Frontier, will always provide Passengers enough for a monthly Steamer from that Port; and it is very hard if the rest of India and Ceylon are not able to fill another of the same dimensions. Any dependence of the Bombay Steamer on the Comprehensive one, or *vice versâ*, would necessarily cause delay, dissensions and disagreeables of which no idea could be formed until it was tried. The plan of shifting Passengers from one Ship to another would be attended with a thousand difficulties; and even the comparatively trifling hardship of the Calcutta Passengers having the choice of cabins would lead to heart-burnings and disputes without end. For these reasons, but more especially because two Steamers from distant parts could not meet at a stated spot without loss of time, which would sometimes be considerable, any connexion between the Bombay route and the Comprehensive appears most impolitic; and we trust it never will be again entertained.

The Supreme Court was occupied all Tuesday and yesterday with the trial of the persons charged with making a revolt on board the *Lord Lowther*. It was after 8 o'clock last evening when the evidence for the Defence closed, and the Chief Justice will sum up the Case, and some points of Law will be argued this morning at 11 o'clock.

We are unwilling to publish an incomplete account of the trial; we therefore purpose issuing an *Extraordinary* to-morrow with the particulars. Constant attendance at the Court this week must be our apology for the meagerness of our Editorial columns.—*April* 13.

THE *East Indian* was expected to leave Masulipatam with a portion of the 31st on the 9th instant; but in consequence of the state of the weather, and some of the Sepoys refusing to go on board Ship, she was detained. It had been blowing fresh from the East and a heavy sea running for two or three days before the 11th; but on that morning it was moderate and clear weather. The disturbance amongst the Seapoys was soon settled, and they were to embark early on the 12th, on the *Avoca* and *East Indian*; the other Ships were to sail on the 13th or 14th Instant. Passengers by the *Avoca*.—Captain and Mrs. Richardson and 3 children, Lieut. and Mrs. Impey and Dr. Anderson; by the *East Indian*.—Lieut. Jackson; by the *Indian Oak*,—the Head Quarters of the 31st N. I.—*Ibid.*

The Second Sessions of Oyer and Terminer for the present year commenced on Monday before the Chief Justice and Sir Edward Gambier.

Sir R. Comyn in his charge to the Grand Jury said there was only one case amongst those usually coming under the notice of the Court which would require any particular remarks from him; the one he alluded to was an indictment for wounding with intent to murder, or to do some grievous bodily harm. By a late Act of the Home Legislature, which had been adopted by the Indian Authorities, "in intent to murder" was necessary to render the crime of wounding liable to capital punishment; and as far as he had seen the depositions, the case which came before them was of a most aggravated character.

The other serious case which would occupy the attion of the grand Jury were for the crime of Piracy, committed on board the *Lord Lowther* on her outward passage, by the Officers refusing to obey the lawful commands of the Commander, and revolting against authority. He wished it to be clearly understood that the authority of the Master on board Ship was paramount; and that the common Law allowed him even to flog or put in irons any Mariner, whether termed Mate or Midshipmen, who might refuse to obey his lawful commands. His Lordship then quoted Lord Tenterden's authority to show that the power of the Master of a Ship was similar to that of a Schoolmaster or Parent; but that he was liable to an action if he exercised his power tyranically or without discretion. It was quite a mistake to suppose that grievances, whether real or imaginary; would justify Mariners in disobeying their Master's orders; that would be making them judges of their own case, which was contrary to the spirit of the Common Law, and was evidently open to disadvantages far more numerous and more serious than any temporary hardships which might be suffered as the Law now stood.—*Ibid*

The Grand Jury returned True Bills on Monday against all the Prisoners named in the Calendar for the minor offences; and also against *Ram Singh* for cutting and Stabbing with intent to murder; and against Henry Handley, Harold Lewis, J. E. Allies, G. Neblett, J. Richardson, G. Way, N. B. Smith, F. Jones, H. Hawtrey, A. Lister and H. Bliss for assaulting Captain Yates on the high seas, and for making a revolt in the Ship *Lord Lowther*.

Ram Singh charged with wounding with intent to kill was tried and found *Guilty*, and sentenced to undergo the extreme penalty of the Law.—*Ibid.*

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—APRIL, 16.

THE ADJUTANT GENERALSHIP.—In reply to certain queries touching immediate arrangements in the Adjutant General's Office, both as regards an Officiating Chief and a permanent Head to that Department. We beg to offer such information as we have been enabled to gather, altho' unable to speak with certainty as to its correctness. Major Brown, we are told, cannot officiate as Adjutant General for the time being, because his army rank, under a regulation of the Court of Directors dated 1829, is a bar to such arrangement. If the report before us be correct, viz. that Colonel Steel C. B., Military Secretary to Government, will be induced to accept the Adjutant Generalship eventually, we may indeed congratulate the Madras Army on the prospect of having, at the right hand of its Chief, an officer whose talents experience, eminent professional qualities, and stern undeviating justice as an official, place him in the highest rank amongst the servants of Government.

H. M. 57TH FOOT.—H. M. 57th Foot on route from Cannanore to Trichinopoly was at Palghat on the 11th instant. At the date of our Correspondent's letter, two men had died and eight were sick in Hospital but none of the cases serious. The Regiment expects to arrive at Trichinopoly on the 29th current; the weather is represented as almost unbearably hot in Camp, but this is not surprising considering the lateness of the Season.

MADRAS HERALD APRIL 17.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 13, Ship *Coromandel* W. Leader, from Singapore 20th March. Spoke the *Donna Pascoe* from Macao bound to Rangoon in the Straits of Mallaca and the *Emily Jane* from Bombay to China.

Do. 14. Barque *Lady Kennaway*, R. P. Davison, from Port Louis 1st March.

Passengers.—H. W. Maylark, Esq.

DEPARTURES.—April 13, Brig *Sir William Wallace*, T. W. Tingate to Calcutta.

Passenger.—Mrs. Smellie.

Do. 14. Barque *Lady Kennaway*, R. P. Davison to Calcutta.

Passenger.—H. W. Maylark, Esq.

Do. 15, Ship *Coromandel*, W. Loader to Calcutta.

CEYLON HERALD.—APRIL 9.

The who[le] belonging to the 94th Regiment em[bar]rning on board the *Jupiter* which [lay] tand, in the course of the day f[rom] Regiments could in so short a tim[e] here than the officers and m[en] he inhabitants of Colombo w[ere] ir unexpected and sudden

[Gen]ain McCleverty of the 94th [Reg]olombo for the purpose o[f] in the Depôt companies of

MALACCA.

WEEKLY REGISTER.—FEBRUARY 21.

MORE PIRATES.—While we have been congratulating ourselves upon the entire suppression of Piracy in the Straits, and while we were enjoying, in imagination, all the *Otium cum dignitate* of freedom from Piratical attacks, those *Gentlemen* have been laughing at us at our very doors! We are told that during the Week two native boats arrived here from Singapore who barely escaped being captured off Pulo Penang; the first by a boat rowed by 16 men, and the last by four Malay Prahus seemingly well armed! We have not learnt the particulars, but as our informant may be relied on we hope this will prove a caution to the small craft trading between this port and Singapore, and that they will not allow themselves to be surprised by those daring marauders. We believe this settlement is debited with the expence of maintaining a Gun Boat; but, from all the benefit we derive therefrom, it might as well be in the moon!---From Gun Boats to the Steamer is a very natural transition; we are therefore led to enquire, what has become of the *Diana*? and for what visible object is she detained from the straits, where her services are required, and where he presence would be an *ægis* to the native trader?

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 27th APRIL 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor having moved to Malabar Point, the public breakfasts will be continued at that place, until further notice.

Mrs. Farish will be happy to receive visitors as usual.

EDWARD STANTON, *Capt. Aid-de-Camp.*

Parell, 26th April 1839.

We have been requested to publish the following Petition. It is signed by a large and very respectable portion of the Parsee community of this Place and no doubt will receive all due consideration from the Government As to the merits of the question, it is of course impossible to say any thing, until the Constable's Defence appears; but this we know, that never did any Government, whose right is based on conquest as ours is, betray the same delicacy and regard for the religious rites and scruples of the various sects or castes subject to its sway, as the Indian Government has all along done, in many cases to the extent even of giving offence to the People at home, and we shall not therefore readily credit any story tending to impugn the character of the Government in this respect. The Parties, as we understand, had violated the laws of the country and therefore forfeited every right to be treated otherwise than as convicts, under the regulations affecting them, whatever these may be, and if Mr. Chief Constable Reid did not go beyond these regulations, no harm has been done, and no man has any right to complain.

TO THE HONORABLE JAMES FARISH, ESQUIRE.
THE GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Parsees, Inhabitants of Bombay.

SHEWETH

That early on the morning of Saturday last the twentieth day of April Instant, three Parsee convicts namely Dadabhoy Sorabjee, Jamsetjee Dadabhoy and Bazonjee Dadabhoy, were shipped on board the barque *Adelaide* for the purpose of being conveyed to Penang and Singapore in pursuance of the sentence of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, passed against them at the Sessions held in the month of September, in the year of Christ one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight.

That late on the evening of the said day, your Petitioners Manockjee Sorabjee and Cursetjee Manockjee Soortee, were informed that William Read, a Police Constable who had the said convicts in charge to put them on board the said barque Adelaide caused their Suddras or religious gowns to be taken from them by force, contrary to their wishes and remonstrances and notwithstanding his being told by Mr. James Geddes Marshal of the Gaol at Bombay and several other persons the consequences that would result if they were deprived of their Suddras.

That according to the tenets of the Parsee religion it is not permitted for any person holding that faith to taste food or to drink water without having on their Suddras, but that any one who shall when deprived of his Suddra presume to eat food or drink water, from that instant loses caste and becomes unworthy of being a member of the Parsee community.

That in consequence of their having been so deprived of their Suddras the said three Parsee convicts were accordingly prevented from taking food and nourishment, until the evening of Sunday the 21st Instant; as is hereinafter mentioned.

That your Petitioners Manockjee Sorabjee and Cursetjee Manockjee Soortee, are respectively brother and brother in law of the said Dadabhoy Sorabjee, and that your other Petitioners are respectively members of the Parsee community.

That your Petitioners Manockjee Sorabjee and Cursetjee Manockjee Soortee in consequence of having received such communication as aforesaid, applied personally, and also through their Solicitors Messrs. Patch and Bainbridge, who wrote a letter to the said William Read, requesting to be informed by what authority he deprived the said convicts of their Suddras; which letter was returned by the said William Read with the verbal answer that he acted under orders of the Government.

That the said William Read about three o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday the 21st day of April instant, sent for Pestonjee Manockjee one of your Petitioners and stated, that in consequence of a communication from Dadabhoy Pestonjee a Parsee Inhabitant of Bombay, he was willing to restore to the three Parsee convicts their Suddras.

That the said William Read accordingly accompanied by the said Pestonjee Manockjee and the said Cursetjee Manockjee Soortee, went on board the barque Adelaide and restored to them their Suddras.

That from the time of the said convicts embarking upon the said barque Adelaide early on the morning of Saturday until their Suddras were so restored, being late on the afternoon of Sunday, the said convicts did not taste food or any kind of nourishment.

Your Petitioners therefore conceiving that such an order could not have emanated from your Honor in Council, and that it is the object of your Government not to interfere with, but to protect the rites and ceremonies and the principles of all religions within your territories:—

Humbly pray that your Honor will act in such a manner towards the said William Read as to convince your Petitioners and the native community at large that you will uphold and protect their religions, and that neither the said William Read nor any other person holding authority under the Government of Bombay will be permitted to commit such a glaring breach on the rights and privileges of the subjects of Her Majesty in her Indian dominions with impunity, and also to prevent the repetition of such a gross insult upon their religion.

And Your Petitioners will ever pray:—
Manockjee Sorabjee.
Cursetjee Manockjee Soortee.
Bomanjee Hormasjee.
Dadabhoy Pestonjee.
Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy.
And 125 others.

A letter from Sholapore dated the 22d instant, mentions that the Heat there is excessive—130 in the sun, 101 in the Mess Room, and 86 in the House with a Tatty.

We have a letter from the Reserve Force, so late as the 16th instant, which among other items of intelligence speaks of the progress of the road being made between Garrah and Tattah, as having been much kept back by the insufficiency of hands, of the 37 Pioneers that were sent from this sometime ago for the work, 5 having been kept at Karachee and 7 being on the sick last. The country is described as quite a flat, consisting of a hard clay with light drifting sand and quantities of low jungle. With the exception of a few showers lately no rain had fallen in that part for 3 years, but the People, by sinking about 14 feet, always find water, though in some places it is brackish. This long drought has reduced the Inhabitants to a state bordering on famine and raised the price of all provisions so high that our People, who are doomed to live there, speak of certain ruin as awaiting them. In the letter before us the case is thus strongly put, "The Company fight as usual by Treaty, at the expence of their officers and Sepoys. The Ameers pay their Lacks according to treaty (for Schah Soojah as they are told) but their money ultimately comes out of the pockets of the Army, for we have to pay the exorbitant demands of the People, and the Ameers not only obtain their revenue from regular taxes, but by *looting* whenever they imagine that their subjects may have accumulated too much wealth, therefore the Army repays the Ameers through that People. The Villagers, on account of this looting system try to make themselves appear poorer than they really are; this they themselves have told me, they say that our sojourn has put a stop to it for the present, and they would rejoice at our keeping the Country, this is the feeling of those belonging to the soil, i. e. the Ameers revenue creating class." Marauding parties were still hanging about the neighbourhood of Karachee, causing alarm, and obliging the men of the Reserve to be under arms every night.

The following letter gives the most exact and, we believe, correct account of the affair of Bushire that has yet appeared, and may be relied upon as the work of an eye witness, who had the very best opportunities of knowing the whole particulars of the transaction.

Karrack Island, April 3d 1839.

"You were not mistaken in your expectations of there being some blow-up in the Gulph on the arrival of the Admiral, although there have not been many explosions with powder. A day or two after the Wellesley's arrival off Bushire, H. E. after having been waited upon of course by the Resident &c. landed and was visited by the Govr. of Bushire. During the interview Persian affairs and the state of the relations between the two states were entered into, the Admiral expressing his regret at the existing misunderstanding, while the Govr. would have it that there was none! The Admiral instanced the withdrawal of the British Minister from the Persian territory as a proof of his statement, and the carrying on of the seige of Herat contrary to the expressed wishes of the British Govt. under the conduct of Russian officers as indicating a disregard of the friendship of Great Britain and Persia's being more intimately connected with, and more under the influence of Russia, whose views were directed to disturb our India dominions, than was considered consistent with British interests. While the Govr. would attribute the withdrawal of Mr. McNeil to himself personally, and as regarded the extent to which Persia was under the influence of Russia, that all might rest assured the Persian state still remained independent, that she was not extinct and that she would not open a way for Russia. The Admiral then alluded to the affairs of Sinde and of Kurache the Fort of which latter had been battered down on account of his demands not being complied with. He stated that a force of some 25,000 or 30,000 men had passed on towards Candahar and that it should reach the Persian frontier by that route, should Persia persevere in her course of policy, but at the same time observed that the British Government was desirous of peace with all countries and particularly with Persia. This passed during the first interview and although the Governor was pretty well bullied he and the Admiral parted on friendly terms. On the visit to the Governor being returned on the following day, the Admiral complained that some supplies for himself personally had been stopped &c. but this affair was amicably settled, the Admiral consenting that they should be shipped from the eastern side of the town (pier) as required by the government, but H. E. required that he and those under him should not be restricted as to place of landing and embarking, and insisted that he should be allowed to communicate freely with the Residency, landing and embarking before it with his personal property. To this the Governor would not consent while the Admiral insisted and expressed his determination to embark from before the Residency on the following morning, and that if impeded it should be at the peril of any one who might attempt it. At last the Admiral thought the Govr's conduct unfriendly and told him so and abruptly put an end to the interview by getting up and walking away. The Admiral adhering to his determination and it being supposed that the Governor, although apparently reluctant to offend the Admiral, was not to be trusted, the boats of all the ships came on shore next morning manned and armed, some shots were fired at them from the shore and two men struck but not hurt. The fire after much forbearance was returned and the Persians at once put to flight and two of them wounded. An hour or two afterwards the Admiral embarked leaving a detachment of Marines behind for the protection of the Residency, which Hennell resolved to remove, and 4 or 5 days after we were on our way to this place, abandoning some baggage and some 12 or 13 horses, a great mistake for if not recovered, as is likely, they will be shown as proofs of our flight.

April 8th. The sailing of the vessel was put off from the 4th to the present date, but now the (Algerine) is to be dispatched without delay. Our latest native intelligence from the north and south of Persia would lead us to believe that the Shah contemplates marching a force on Herat and another on Bagdad.

Among our Indian Extracts will be found a Letter, published in the *Hurkaru*, from the Chairman of the corresponding Committee of an association lately formed in London, the object of which is to aid and promote, by every means in their power, all measures calculated to develop the riches and resources of this Country, and to impart to the People a knowledge of the useful arts and of the means by which their social condition might be improved. The Association gratuitously devotes it's labour to these ends; it invites, receives and publishes Papers on all subjects of interest connected with India, some specimens of which we have seen, in particular, one on the cultivation of Hemp which the writer, obviously a practical man, well acquainted with this country, shews might be cultivated without difficulty to such an extent in India as to make England independent of Russia and of every other Country for that article; the other Paper related to the cultivation of the Tea Plant and contained a great many interesting facts and suggestions highly important at the present time, when our relations with China are assuming so questionable a character. Unfortunately these papers were in the hands of a gentleman who was merely passing through on his way to Bengal, and could not part with them, otherwise we should have made some Extracts for the benefit of our Readers.

We have observed, with some uneasiness, an attempt made, to impress upon the community of this country the idea that India is becoming an object of the deepest interest to the people of England, and that this is evinced by the meetings held and the encreased activity in the literary world on this subject, and we are encouraged to hope that much good is to result to us from these displays of zeal. Miserably shall we be disappointed if we place the slightest reliance upon such displays. Nine tenths of the people of England know nothing and care nothing about India; they are absorbed in their own immediate concerns; the English community of India is but as a drop in the ocean, not equal to the idlers on the face of France in number, and about as little missed, and when therefore we see meetings like those sometimes held in the great Cities, wherein the affairs of India are discussed, or read articles in the journals and reviews like those lately published, great is our mistake if we imagine that these are more than mere ebullitions of the moment, called forth by some exciting cause, like our present war, or that they will produce fruits or live a day beyond the period when that excitement has ceased. Throughout all the writings that of late have so deluged the press, there there is no lack of zeal that India should be protected from the grasp of Russia, but where is the benefit to accrue to her population, where is the gain to India from such discussions. No more need any thing be expected from the meetings in the large towns, sometimes got up from party motives, sometimes for display and an occasion to talk, but seldom or ever from a sincere and pure desire to befriend us, the leaven of gain ever shewing itself, though veiled in the garb of philanthrophy. True there is one class of people in England, who sincerely desire the well being of this country, and give their labour and their money freely for this end, but as this class aims rather at the blessings of the other world than of the present, little present good, we fear, is to be expected from their labours. There is also a small class, confined to London, of men thoroughly instructed in all the details of this Country, from long residence or intimate connection, and not only able but willing to render us assistance, out of which class has sprung the Association referred to at the outset, and to this we may confidently look, as to a friend in need, ready and willing at all times to render aid and advice, when support at home is required.

But our view of the matter is that we ought to depend upon nobody but ourselves, to work out the prosperity of the Country. Were the English residents and the influential and intelligent natives cordially to combine in originating the measures deemed adviseable for promoting its interests, we apprehend that they have nothing to fear in the way of opposition from any quarter, on the contrary that the measures, if reasonable, would be sure to command the support of the local Governments. Much has already been done for the good of the country, in the way of education, the formation of useful Societies and schemes of various sorts all originating with ourselves and deriving no support from home, and this affords a strong encouragement to go on, depending upon our own strength and building not at all upon assistance from any other quarter. When reference to the Home authorities is necessary, we can always command the co-operation of parties whose influence will secure to our case a patient hearing, and whose interest in the welfare of this Country will lead them to keep a watchful eye upon all legislative measures affecting our interests.

We have a word or two farther to say on the subject of the American Commodore's despatches. A Letter has been published by a friend of Captain L. in justification of the part which he has very unwittingly been made to play in the business. That letter we think completely clears up every dubiety that could exist upon the subject. It is obviously written with care and therefore will bear the strictest scrutiny. We take the account of the conversation between the Commodore and Captain as here given and we find that on the 10th November, that is 10 days after the Commodore had sent off his Despatches by the Cherokee, he met the [Cap]tain at a shop, and, learning that he was about to sail, asked him to take charge *d'empli*, or of a "packet" as it is translated, and to deliver it either to the American Consul at St. Helena or on board an American ship proceeding direct to the United States. This is the whole conversation according to the statement of the Captain's friend. When however he comes to converse with his friend upon the subject, we find it assuming a totally different complexion, the request, that this packet, containing it might be a shawl or some other thing, should be placed in the hands of the American Consul at St. Helena or on board an American Ship, is construed or inferred to amount to an order to the Captain to avoid all English Authorities and Ships in the transmission of what, not the *d'empli* formerly talked of, but *ces depeches*; the *packet* has become *despatches* by a sort of nautical metamorphosis, without the Commodore's interposition, for it is not alleged that any second interview ever took place between them. Every thing goes to prove the correctness of our first supposition, that Captain L. is a *farceur* and was determined to enjoy his joke at the expence of his friends, little dreaming that it ever would become a matter of public discussion, and we do think, with his friend, that there is something very unaccountable that the publication of this tragi-comic story should not have made its appearance till 13 days after Capt. L. had left. We say nothing about omitting in the translation of his friend's letter the fact that it was an after dinner affair, which is really the gist of the story, nor of the freedom of translation in making *un fait assez commun*, "a generally admitted fact," nor of the omission of the last paragraph of the letter itself, but we do say that after having alleged that the statement was made by *authority*, of Capt. L. as every body understood it, to attempt to escape by asserting that he had not *desired* it, has something in it smelling so strongly of the order of Jesuits that we doubt if Mr. Toby Prinsep, with all his backslidings, ever fell into such a slough.

Among our Literary Extracts will be found a picture, by Captain Hodgson of the present state of Society, in some important particulars, in the West Indies, so utterly revolting and placing the character of our countrymen in so despicable a light, that we should have been inclined to regard it as a gross libel and exaggeration and to have passed it over, but that we see the work is spoken of as an authority in England and its statements as yet left uncontradicted. If such is a true picture of the state of Society in the *West* Indies, thankful ought we to be that our lot has been cast in the *East*.

The last Singapore Papers mention the arrival of the *Lady Grant* in China, but none of the Calcutta Clippers had arrived. The Hong Kong fleet and vessels engaged on the Coast, if not driven away, would be *starved* out, it was thought, and obliged to leave China.

A meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held, on Wednesday the 24th instant: when a copy of the first number of Lieutenant Kittoe's Indo Moresque architecture of Hindoostan was presented from the author, to whom the best thanks of the Society were voted. After the current business of the Society the President, the Reverend Dr. Wilson, read the following note, regarding No. 3 inscription on the cave at Karli.

I beg to present to the Society a fac-Simile of the inscriptions on the Buddha Cave temples of Karli, which was last year executed by Dr. Smyttan, the Revd. James Mitchell and myself. Some progress I believe has been made by James Bird Esquire in the decipherment and translation of several of them, and I flatter myself that I have been successful in dealing with that on the North Cornice, which has been marked No. 3. It appears to be of great importance, and to read as follows.

Vijayagita sarva jagatpalana sahara raharini thapatam. Jambudipa Maharaja retumvira.

The language here used is a kind of Pali differing little from Sanskrit and may be thus translated.

This hermitage was established by Vijaya the great, and excellent king of *Jambudivipa* (India), the protection and support of the whole world.

Vijaya, the emperor of *Jambudivipa* here referred to, is mentioned by the Honorable Mr. Turnour of Ceylon, in his chronological table prefixed to his admirable translation of the Mahawanso under the year 543. B. C. about which time it is probable the caves were first designed or executed. The character used in the inscription is like that which Mr. Prinsep, the most distinguished of Indian palocographists associates with the rise of Buddhism, I regret that his absence from India prevents his examination of it.

The ancient name of the place where the Caves are situated appears, from several of the inscriptions, to have been *Kartayarian*,

Dr. Wilson then proposed that the inscription and the translation should be given over to Dr. Bird, to be used by him in such manner as he may think fit for illustrating the work on the caves of Western India which he is now editing.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

According to a letter from Rome, the Prince Royal of Bavaria was expected there on the 27th ult., and would take up his residence in the Villa di Malta, belonging to his Bavarian Majesty.—The Indian Prince David Sombre, was making preparations for a grand service in honour of his grandmother, the Begum of Sirdhanad, for which purpose the church of Saint Charles Boromeo had been left at his disposal. The Begum, who was a Frenchwoman by birth, left by her will 60,000 scudi, upwards of 3[illegible]0,000fr, to the Pope, on condition that his Holiness should personally perform a mass for the repose of her soul.—Cardinal Fesch had been ill, but was again convalescent, and began to receive visitors.

SELF-TRAINED HORSES.—Wh[illegible] and turned out, it has of co[illegible] and feed[illegible] By making [illegible] of the [illegible]

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compel him to walk over to get to his corn. When he is quite used to this, raise the fence six inches. This will make him rear up and get his fore-legs over, and he will soon find it is easier to jump over than to draw over his hind legs after him. When he does this freely, raise the fence still higher, till he is obliged to make a good standing leap over it every time he goes in. When he is perfect at this, which he will be in the course of a month, then dig a ditch, and throw up a bank with the earth instead of a rail, and he will first walk into the ditch, and then get his four legs on the bank, but in a day or two he will quietly jump on the bank. After being perfect in this, have another ditch on the other side of the bank, and he will jump on and off in a few days as well as any hunter. The writer has a thorough-bred colt, only nine months old, which is as perfe t at all sorts of fences as the best hunter.—*Diary of a Huntsman.*

Look to your Horses' Hocks.—A perfect horse, like a perfect man, is "a faultless monster that the world ne'er saw." Still there are ills that you must guard against, or you may calculate upon a patient nine months out of twelve. First, then, let no human sophistry ever prevail upon you to tolerate a questionable hock. There is only this difference between a dead horse and one with diseased hocks, that the former has the advantage of costing nothing for keep; in point of service they are equally useful. Where there is youth little is to be apprehended about the eyes; should they look healthy, in all probability they are so. In the same way young horses are but rarely subject to diseases of the feet, but many a two-year-old has hocks whose best office would be to bear him from your stable to the boiler.—*The Sporting Review.*

Hints to Engravers and Artists.—When an engraving less than six inches in the greatest diameter is terminated by decided edges, it has a strange cutting and harsh effect on the eye, which is totally unfelt in engraving of more than six inches in diameter. In most small engravings, this disadvantage is obviated by losing the edge altogether, and turning them into the light and lovely shapelessnesses of the vignette. This is done entirely to indicate to the eye that it is not a picture, but part of one, which it contemplates.—*Architectural Magazine.*

Poetry Indestructible.—Beautiful, truly, is it, to see what noble poets we have had in these latter days, and with what abundant glory they have refuted the idle fears of an extinction of imagination in consequence of the progress of science. Fancy steam putting out the stars, or the wheels of the very printing press running over and crushing all the hearts, doves, and loves in Christendom!—or till you did that, how were you to put out Poetry? Why the printing press and the steam carriage are themselves poetry—forms made visible of the aspiration of the mind of man: and they shake accordingly the soul's of those who behold them. See the rotatory mystery working in the printing room—the unaccountable and intangible god Fire, giving it force against the old negative deity, Time. See the huge, black, many-wheeled giant, the steam-carriage, smoking over the country like some mammoth of a centipede, and swallowing up that other ancient obstacle, Space,—and Time with him, and then suppress, if you can, those very thoughts of human good, and eternity, and the might and beauty of the universe, which it is the most poetical office of poetry to keep alive and burning.—*Leigh Hunt.*—*Musical World.*

Love and Friendship.—Love seizes on us suddenly without giving warning, and our disposition or our weakness favours the surprise. One look, one glance from the fair fixes and determines us. Friendship, on the contrary, is a long time in forming; it is of slow growth through many trials and months of familiarity. How much wit, good nature, indulgences, how many good offices and civilities are required among friends to accomplish in some years what a lovely face does in a minute!—*Bruyere.*

TIMES.—Feb. 8

If the first evening's debate on the Queen's Speech, in the House of Commons, bore not many marks of that formal array of party conflict, or of parade and speeches, which usually characterizes a political field-days, certainly no such opening was required for a session, the natural and unavoidable buisness of which must force its way upon Parliament and on the nation by its own intrinsic magnitude. The subject matter now pressing upon the heart of England, and on the resources of statesmen, cannot find the ready utterance for which it struggles. It is too big for words, here and there a burst of individual passion has served to indicate the overcharged fullness and tension of men's minds. But when the pent-up feeling does break loose it will shake political society to its centre.

One grand field of warfare has been touched upon, and no more. Allusions have been made to Ireland, but no one seemed yet prepared to enter gravely or methodically on that portentous topic. Temperately, it is not in nature that they should,

As if Ireland, indeed, were not of itself quite large enough to furnish sufficient food for general disturbance, the enemy of peace and of mankind, wearing the guise of Mr. Daniel O'Connell, has attempted, as become him, to fling fresh ingredients into the Irish caldron picked from foreign soils. He takes the Belgians into his keeping, being a race in two respects so far congenial to the Irish, as a more civilized and industrious people can be one more idle and more barbarous---namely, disaffected at all times to their government, and at all times enslaved by their priests.

The people of England have much to learn with regard to those causes and circumstances which go to identify the cant of "Justice to Ireland" with that of "Justice to Belgium." In both instances the phrase has precisely the same meaning. In both signifies unbridled domination to the Romish church, under the cloak of civil freedom, some late numbers of *The Times* containing extracts from, and commentaries on, an article in the last *Qnarterly*, respecting the aggressions of the Papal See upon the virtuous Protestant King of Prussia, it was we think, pretty clearly made out, that the troubles and mischiefs of which Popish priests or demagogues, or both combined, have been the agents are nothing but portions of the one grand movement, of which Rome is the centre---tyranny, temporal as well as spiritual, the aim---and liberty, civil and religious, the pretext.

One character pervades and poisons the whole system—namely, incurable fraud, crawling hypocrisy when week; when powerful, contemptuous insolence and barefaced rapacity. The Archbishops of Cologne and of Tuam have mounted by the same means, and now spurn with equal arrogance the charity which fostered and the credulity which raised them. "Now," says O'Connell, "we need cringe no longer. We " are strong enough to kick away the Postestant " ladder." So is it with them all. The recent revival of Jesuit establishments throughout these realms, in defiance of the law, their illicit introduction into Rhenish Prussia, in evasion of the law—their ostentations despotism in Belgium, where they overrule the law—their testamentary institution throughout Austria and her vast provinces by the last act of the late feeble Emperor (Francis), have spread over Europe the seed of a supremacy the most hateful to the Almighty, because the most revolting to benevolence and truth.

It is as a servant of this odious conspiracy, and in furtherance of its hardly dissimulated ends that Mr. O'Connell now comes forth to cry up the pretensions of Ro ne at Westminster, as he has laboured on her behalf in Dublin, affecting to speak of such pretensions as being those of the Belgic *people*. Hatred of the Protestant cause, and of its interests, everywhere—the vow for its destruction everywhere—the resolution to overthrow society everywhere, if they cannot otherwise overturn the Protestant church and state—such are the moving powers of this infernal mechanism. Yet the Protestant spirit of England [illegible] in wretched squabbles about speculative [illegible] while the roof of our holy temple is on fire

[illegible] Ireland, ravaged and deso- [illegible] that [illegible] ters pro- [illegible] barrier [illegible] efficient

guarantees to loyal Protestant subjects for their lives and habitations! Any real tranquillizer of crime, by diminishing its chances of impunity? Any means of satisfying the Irish peasant that it would be safer to obey the law than to violate it? No such thing. Lord John Russell proposes, instead of such really wholesome applications to the malady which devours that miserable country, a nostrum which, for mischievous absurdity, much resembles the far-famed "appropriation clause," by name "Corporate Reform."

Why, what is the object of this corporate reform, as avowed by the Ministers themselves? Why, it means more "concession,"—concession with an intent of mollifying the priests who declare that they never will be satisfied while anything remains to be conceded. The objectof corporate "reform" is to put more power into the hands of men who are already all but omnipotant over Ireland, and who have never yet gained a single grant from the state which they did not make a stepping-stone to fresh encroachments.

This Ministerial policy, therefore, must appear to every rational man existing an aggravation of the disastrous state of Ireland, not a provision for mitigating or amending it.

Lord John Russell, who ought to know better things, and speak them, delivered himself of much vague folly, under the assumed name of "abstract "principles," in reply to Colonel Perceval, who had called the noble Lord's attention, and properly called it, to the "social state of Ireland," asking was it not a subject worthy the care of Parliament, or befitting the notice of the Soverign on her throne.

The noble Lord "must say, that he thought the "*general principles* of government which had been "conducive to the prosperity of other countries might "be so to Ireland—namely, a general freedom and "equality, a cessation from persecution and exclusive-"ness from civil right, a system of national edu-"cation, the means of relieving destitution, and of "giving employment to the poor." Now, we assert, with all deference to Lord John Russell, that general "principles" of government may not do good, but incalculable mischief, where the characteristics of the community to which they have been applied are not general, but in the highest degree anomalous and peculiar. Where, for instance, Popery is strong, and not repressed by military power, it invariably either becomes the state, or it maks war upon the state. By means of making war upon the state in Ireland, Popery has *almost* become the ruling power, if not absolutely, and will become so, without any question before many years have gone over us. In Belgium the priesthood is the ruling power. In the Rhenish provinces of Prussia and in Silesia it is rapidly advancing towards the possession of the government. In Austria it rules by consent of the Government, and in partnership with it. In France the priest has no solid footing among a people where, if there be any religion, there is little or no fanaticism. But as for Ireland, what does Lord John Russell mean by "freedom" among a people who are all prostrate slaves—"equality" with Protestants, which the priesthood will not brook—"cessation from a persecution," whereby the priest maintain their power? Verily, "corporate "reform" for such a people is a stupid and silly farce.

THE GREAT WESTERN STEAMER.

This vessal is again battling the Atlantic, after under going a thorough examination; she sailed yesterday afternoon, at about half past five o'clock. The season has been commenced as auspiciously as before, full of passengers and cargo, and everybody delighted with her comforts and accommodations. The promenade, which has been made over the grand saloon, is a wondrous improvement, and affords ample room for a hundred or more persons to walk under cover, and without any inconvenience whatever. Indeed, it may be said that all the alterations which have been made while staying in the Royal Dockyard are improvements, and such as greatly contributed to the accommodation and convenience of the passengers. We went on board her early in the morning, and from the immense number of persons variously employed, we should have declared it a matter of impossibility for her to get to sea at the appointed time, but it seems, we had greatly under-rated the capabilities of the several artificers, and also of the punctuality of the vessel, for, at about half-past four o'clock we heard the familiar summons for all but passengers and crew, to betake themselves to more humble craft. Her mooring berth was differently situated from that hitherto occupied by her, being in the river Avon. An engineer and other persons were left on board while she ran out into the Channel, in order for them to observe the result of some steam experiments with an an indicator; and the vessel which conveyed us from on board, being a steamer employed by the owners of the Great Western as a tender, was deputed to bring these from the vessel as soon as she was outing the Channel. The marvellous difference in the rate of speed was well shown in the various manœuvers practised by our small vessel, to get out, so as to prevent, if possible, detaining the Great Western after she was under weigh, and mighti ly did we puff and blow to effect it, but all was vain. The Great Western had a much further distance to run than we had being obliged to go round a small island situate at the mouth of the Avon; this our smallness of craft relieves us from, and we made a short passage by taking a side course; but ere we could accomplish even this the mighty leviathan had gone round and was waiting for us to take from her all those who were visitors and whose presence seemed attended with such annoyance. Every berth on board was occupied, and we believe that the number of passengers was 104. Among these we hear was Mr. Audubon, the celebrated naturalist. The mail was very large, and greatly exceeded that of any former occasion. The cargo, which is composed of much the same sort of goods as before is estimated to be worth upwards of 65,000l. The quantity of coal on board was about 620 tons and a small quantity of prepared peat. It is a fact, that the ship's letter-bag, made up at the company's office, contained upwards of 4,000 letter. This is in addition to the regular mail made up at the Post Office. Previous to starting we paid a visit to her engine-room, and found everything in the greatest possible order. The more we observe her machinery, the more are we astonished at its perfection and beautiful structure. This is the first voyage of the present year, and the sixth since she commenced running, which is not yet a twelvemonth since.—*Standard.*

FRANCE.

The Paris journals give strong proofs of the excitement which prevails, and which is manifest in the acts of Government. The seizure of journals, the announcement of agents of sedition in the capital and the armies, daily dismissals of men who were the warmest partisans of the King of the French, his system and his dynasty, evince that the Cabinet, if not in the same critical position as that of Polignac, has at least adopted its headlong passions and its want of prudence. We see arrayed against Louis Phillippe all the men who had any hand in the Revolution of July, and not merely the Lafittes, the Barrots, and the friends of Lafayette; but the Periers—brothers, not sons, of that illustrious statesman men of years and cool thought and experience—the Peers too, who rallied to the Government of July, such as De Broglie and D'Argout; M. Guizot, M. Thiers, all the first-rate, second-rate, nay third-rate deputies of the Chamber. We find even the most eminent of the King's friends desert the Crown, vote and act with its antagonists: such as the position of Soult, D'Argout, Persil and a host of others. The Court is isolated amidst the nation, and instead of prudently steering its way through the obstacles and enemies which it has raised all around it, the conduct of the Government is abandoned to two madmen—Messrs. Barthe and Montalivet—who mistake their rage for vigour; and who go on striking now to the right, now to the left, as if such blows did not indicate the frenzy of despair, rather than either coolness, energy, or justice. The conduct of the French [illegible] to the pr[illegible]ed injury o[illegible]k, and coloured po-

ment up to the present moment has alienated a majority of the deputies; for the late ministerial majority was only kept together by the fear of a dissolution, but for which forty more voices would have joined the coalition. It was alienated every man of spirit and capacity, so that for Ministers the Crown was forced to take men who have been long before superannuated and shelved in the House of Peers. Its present acts tend to extend these feelings of alienation to the alectors and the public. The dismissal of M. Persil, for example, what does it say? It declares that no functionary shall dare to belong to any party, follow any principle or leader, save what at that moment pleases the King. M. Persil was the follower of M. Guizot. He sacrificed to office the first position and best profits at the bar. He became the most zealous, the most furious of the Doctrinaires. He braved unpopularity, and risked life and peace, if ever man did, in behalf of the dynasty of July. As some compensation for his profits at the bar abandoned, M. Persil, driven from the Ministry, gets a kind of fixed place at the Mint. The King, favouring the Doctrinaires one day, M. Thers the next, ends by turning all parties against him and because M. Persil does not abandon the party with which he always acted, to follow blindly the behests of the Court, he is dismissed and doomed to poverty—for Persil, is a poor man; yet he did not talk or exert himself against the government; he merely gave a silent vote, and allowed his name to be put down on an electoral committee. The dismissal of Persil then declares, that no sense of gratitude remains at court for men who have sacrificed all, unless they are prepared to sacrifice their party and political consistency too; that no excess of devotion, loyalty, or self-sacrifice can screen the oldest servant of the crown from punishment, if he falls from eastern servility. It declares that no such term as that of party is allowed, but that each functionary is bound to follow the court in its turnings, and the Left Centre one day, Right Centre the next, according as the wind changes. Such a law in England were possible where functionaries do not outnumber the sands of the sea. But, in France, where they form so monstrous a portion of the whole population, the attempt to degrade them must be fraught with serious consequences, and the first consequence will be, that the body of public functionaries will tacitly unite to trip up and betray that system of government which renders their position both dishonourable and insecure.—*Chronicle, Febraury* 13.

THE DISSOLUTION AND THE PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM.

The *Courier Francais, Commerce, Constitutionel, Temps*, &c. &c., say, that "The King will yield!" This they proclaim at the head and front of their articles; and already they shout "Victory! victory!" and what babe in history does not know what this means? "The King will yield;" that is, he "must yield," *i. e.*, "he must be made to yield;" *i. e.*, if he will not yield "he must be dethroned!" This is the plain English of the phrase, to be found in the French journals to-day, that "the King will yield." But what is he to yield? He is to give up his power, his prerogatives, his ministers, his policy, both foreign and domestic, his system of peace and alliance with Europe, his influence in the government of the country, his right to preside over the councils of his ministers, and his resolution not to be a mere puppet in the hands of the very men he appoints in the first instance. It is said "he will resign" all this. But why should he do so? Because we are told the coalition requires all this, and the coalition will, in the new Chamber, be in a majority.

But "will" the King yield? will he not prefer abdication to yielding? Will he take back into his councils men who now openly and avowedly conspire against him? If he shall do so, he will cease to be King, his authority will be gone, and anarchy must soon ensue.

The coalition is moving heaven and earth to ensure success. I feel no doubt it will triumph, but then prepare for war. Verily, this coalition is awful.—*Standard Feb.* 8.

NAPLES.

Extract or a letter from Naples, dated January 38:—"This Carnival we have a succession of fêtes unparallelled in grandeur and brilliancy. The Duchess de Berry and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia both arrived on Sunday. The King sent Prince Butera Rudali to meet his Highness at the frontiers, and with him went Count Gourieff, the Russian Minister, to escort his Imperial Highness to Naples; His Majesty, who neglects nothing with a view to the pleasure and gaiety of this season, gave his first ball on Wednesday, to which 1,000 persons were invited, and which included all the foreigners presented by their respective Ministers. The Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia is a fine young man of 21. He led off the ball in a quadrille with the Queen, and in the course of the evening danced the *Mazurka* with great elegance. The higher class of the Neapolitans for their grace and beauty are not to be excelled; and, with the addition of so much beauty among the English and Russians who are here this winter, the splendour of the scene is not to be described. To-morrow evening the second Ball takes place.—The Queen-Mother has made a lefthanded marriage. Her Majesty has selected an officer in the Lancers, of the name of *Del Batzo*, of the family of the Duke di Prizonezola; he is a very handsome man of 35, and as it was with the King's consent, he has been promoted to a Colonelcy in the *Gards du Corps*, with the decoration of the key as a Chamberlain; and, as the honeymoon began with the Carnival, they attended the first Ball which was given by the Austrian Minister, and every gay scene since.—The Palazzo Salso, the noble mansion of Lady Strachan, was opened with a splendid ball and supper on Saturday to above 500 persons, comprising the *elite* of society. There was a Children's Ball from 9 till 12, when the usual dances of the beau monde succeeded, and enlivened the gay scene till dawn. Many of the English mummas retired with their darlings at midnight. As Lady Strachan's residence far surpassed all others at Naples in expense and splendour, it is the only house, except those of the Foreign Ambassadors, frequented by royalty. The kindness and attention of the noble hostess is proverbial, and her charming daughter captivates all hearts. It is rumo ured that Miss Strachan will probably change her name before next year, if she can decide between an English Peer and a Neapolitan Duke. The latter was in England last season and he declares that amongst the crowd of beauties at Almack's he saw none superior to the young lady in question. As Lady Strachan invites all those of our own country of distinction who are moving in society I may note the following:—The Duke of Devonshire Duke and Duchess of Buccleugh, Duke of Manchester Earl and Countess of Jersey, and the young Ladies Villiers; Earl of Cadogan, Lord and Lady Chichester Lord and Lady R. Grosvenor, Lady d'Alberg Acton, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Dawson Damer, Lord Cremorn, Earl of Home, Lord Emlyn, Sir E. and Lady Dering Sir W. and Lady Geary, Lord Alvanley, Hon. Sir T. Brisbane, Colonel Fane, and a long list of untitled fashionables.—The King's Masquerade in the Toledo, yesterday, represented Henry IV. returning from the Chase. There was a car, drawn by eight horses, containing the King and Queen, and other members of the Royal Family, preceded by a band of music on horseback, and followed by 13 led horses, with grooms and outriders. The costumes were very appropriate, the animals beautifully caparisoned, and the whole formed a most pleasing spectacle."

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Real State of Society in the West Indies. *Truths from the West Indies. Including a Sketch of Madeira in* 1833. By Captain Studholme Hodgson 19th Foot. London, 1838.

(*From the Monthly Review.*)

The Captain's picture of high life in the West Indies is frequently amusing, were it not that deep and serious interests, which cannot be shut from either the force or the back-grounds, are woefully compromised; and if this picture be anything like the reality a very general misapprehension exists in this country as to the value of the oral testimony that has often passed current

pulation, Rank and power in these colonies, he broadly and strongly repeats, again and again, are only to be acquired in proportion to the candidate's possession of or influence over, sugar-plantations. "There are few *bona fide* proprietors on the spot; the greater part of the estates are mortgaged to nearly their full valuer and are superintended by some of the mortgagees, other agents." The rise and history of these latter parties he sketches in a manner not over creditable to the majority of them; we abridge the account.

"A young man from the dregs of the populace forced by poverty or crime to abandon his own country, works his passage to the West Indies." He has pleased the master of the vessel and is recommended to some partner of the firm with which this master trades. He first looks after horses and mules. During this initiatory process having never heard from his employer's family anything but the vilest accounts, and listened to the vilest abuse of the "niggers," he acquires a sufficient training for an overseer,—his weapon and badge of office being the whip, which is always at hand. The more work he gets out of the poor slaves, the more profit, the more puncheons of rum; and Manager in the course of time becomes his title. Some proprietor wishing to return to Europe, and hearing of his good management, places an estate under the man's care, whose talents rise with his situation, such as that of screwing the most that is possible for the time being out of the oil and out of the labourers, savings and husbanding his savings with cunning wisdom. A deficit in the returns to the proprietor at length occurs, which is set down to the laziness or insubordination of the slaves occasioned by methodist doctrines; and after a while, when the manager has allowed savings to accumulate and remain in the hands of his employer out of sheer kindness!—they become so considerable as to breed inconvenience when suddenly demanded, so that a mortgage is had recourse to. Another and another such shift occurs, by which time the adventurer is to all intents a planter; so that when the proprietor repairs to the colony with the hope of retrieving his affairs, he finds the man who had commenced a mule-keeper, a Member of the Colonial Council, an Honourable, a Colonel of Militia, perhaps the acting Representative of Majesty, "potent enough to treat his victim's menaces with scorn, and to get his ill-got gains confirmed to him by the solemn award of the law, pronounced by one of his satellites, whom, for the occasion, he has elevated from a grocer's counter to the judgment-seat." Such says our author, is a very generally correct account of the rise and conduct of the class properly called planters and such the men among whom the British people distributed twenty millions by way of compensation for the loss of a permanent property in human beings. Take some farther particulars in reference to the pretensions of this analogous class:—

"A very exalted station is held by the tradesmen of the different islands, or, as I should more properly term them, the *store-keepers*; for it would be an affront of the deepest dye to dssignate their shops by other than the epithet of store. Many of these gentlemen possess sugar estates; have heavy mortgages on most of the properties; are slave-owners, and consequently, in every sense of the word, planters, as well as tradesmen. These are indeed men of might; all the ready money of the colonies is in their possession; and one word from them would imprison half the settlements. They and their clerks constitute chiefly the exquisites of the West Indies; for them sigh the love-sick Creoles; for them manœuvre the match-making mammas. They are the stewards of every ball, the setters of every fashion, 'the observed of all observers.' A stranger, unaware of the importance of these characters, is not a little surprised on entering, for the first time, one of the stores, and purchasing an article at a tithe of the sum originally demanded, to receive an invitation to dinner, in terms protecting and condescending, from the not very cleanly nor particularly honest personage behind the counter. Unhappy man, if he exhibit astonishment, or fail to acknowledge, with gratitude, the attention! A cartel would be the inevitable result; for these gentry are mighty punctilious in points of honour; and notwithstanding their surcharges and uncouthness of appearance, the shopmen standing behind the counter are nobles of the land, perhaps bearing the high-sounding rank of the Honourable Charles Sugar Cane, Member of His Majesty's Council; or Lieutenant-General Molasses, Commandant of the Royal Plantation Hussars!

'So it is: in the shops of the West Indies are to be found more Honourables than ever attend a levee at St James's; and few garrison towns in England could array so many officers as are occasionally to be seen tippling in the rum-shops of Barbadoes and Trinidad."

Our author, of course, goes into a great many details, and touches upon many features and branches which we cannot notice. A few scenes, however, of a domestic and public nature; a few indicative anecdotes descriptive not only of the oppressed but the oppressors; and a few of his view and facts as regards the apprenticeship period and the future, must be introduced.

The fury of the planters against the abolitionists, the hatred of the blacks, the manner in which enlightened and benevolent governors and stipendiary magistrates sent from this country have been and still run the danger of being thwarted, are particulars which come strongly out in the pages before us. As to the inveteracy of female coteries as respects the slaves, and of sentimental young ladies, the captain's testimony is of a most revolting nature. Hear him as to some of the qualifications essential to ensuring entry into the beau-monde of the West Indies:—

"He who is ambitious of entering into what is designated *good society* in the West Indies must especially be prepared to exhibit an undoubted pedigree of three generations of *white* ancestry. No German baron boasting lineage from Charlemagne, nor an English dowager, claiming descent from William the Conqueror, can examine with such scrutinizing eagerness the quarterings of the suitor for an alliance with their houses, as do the colonial magnates the complexion of the candidate for their notice. No matter if for two hundred years his fathers have regularly suffered for forgery and highway robbery, no matter if he himself, by a flaw, bath escaped the gallows, for in these points the colonists are wondrous liberal; provided he can prove his origin from an entirely *white* stock, he is hailed as a welcome addition to the fashionable assemblies, received with rapture at the levees of Trinidad, and the hnour of his attendance panted for in the ball-rooms, o Barbadoes; but woe, woe to the unhappy wretch, if among his ancestors can be numbered one in whose veins flowed some of the African blood; never can he hope to pass the barrier between him and these illustrious gentry! Let him be possessed of fortune, of polished manners, of spotless reputation; let him have travelled through Europe, have received and profited by an enlightened education, all these advantages will avail him nothing; hourly will he be taunted with what these European savages denominate his negro blood, and for ever will society be barred against him. It is curious to observe the rapidity with which a Creole will discover shades of complexion, utterly imperceptible to the stranger. Indeed the talent of perceiving at a glance how many degrees an individual is removed from the negro, is considered of so much importance, as to form the primary part of the education of the youth of these islands; without it the young maiden is not deemed fit 'to come out,' as she might, from ignorance, be daily committing errors, and perhaps lavishing smiles on those whom the laws of this excellent society have stamped as infamous."

The Captain tells us in a note that even so late as 1836, upon a Barbadoes gentleman having discovered a coloured, but truly respectable, person at the ball given by Sir Lionel Smith, he immediately left the room in the highest displeasure.

The practice of tippling and swallowing enormous quantities of rum, charged against the aristocracy in West Indian society, obtains a funny were it not a hideous illustration, when our author is speaking in one place of the noble exertions which Sir Ralph Woodford employed to introduce decency, and ventured to enforce the first principles or the indispensable accompaniments of refinement:—

"He at once, on his arrival, objected to the abomi- [illegible]n, so prevalent at the time, of rum-drink-

ing; at every party, declaring that that liquor should not be produced at the Government House, and that he must decline frequenting any society where it was sanctioned. This may appear a trifle to many, but those who know 'what great events from trifling causes spring,' or have the remotest conception of the degrading scenes daily witnessed in the West Indies from the practice of dram-drinking, will easily recognise the importance of this first step in the road to refinement. When this determination was made konwn, it created in the colony a sensation equal to that first elicited in Paris by the celebrated ordinances of Polignac!—such meetings!—such caballing!—such threats of appealing to His Majesty in Council! The governor however was firm, and the poor injured people were compelled to remain satisfied with the best wines of Europe, and for a time to refrain from their beloved grog.

"The seriousness attached to this subject by the colonists, and the vindictive feeling produced, will be perfectly portrayed in the anecdote which follows.

"An individual of considerable weight and consequence in the society of the colony was deputed to communicate with the governor upon the affair, and to point out to his excellency the sentiments of the community respecting the 'rum law.' He selected the hour of dinner for beginning the attack. Vociferating loudly to a servant, he directed that a goblet of the precious beverage should be brought.

"'There is none, Sir, in the house,' was the reply.

"The delegate then bawled out from one end of the table to the other, 'Sir Ralph, I say, Sir Ralph; why this black scoundred behind my chair declares that there is no rum to be had here. This will never do, Sir Ralph; the good stuff must be encouraged, or what will become of us poor planters?" How the guests chuckled; what a famous hit at the governor!

"Sir Ralph, in his calm dignified manner, answered, 'When *next*, Sir, your honour me with your company, be assured you shall have no cause of complaint.' Could a sentence of banishment from his society be more courteously or more severely conveyed? The rebuke was not forgotten: it long rankled in the worthless heart of him to whom it was addressed. And when the hand of death had laid the noble Woodford low, and his mortal remains were to be carried to England in spirits—at this moment, when one would have imagined all animosity even for injuries laid aside, and that the bitterest enemy during his lifetime might shed tears over the untimely end of one so talented, so virtuous, and so generous, the reptile alluded to with a fiendish laugh which set the table in a roar, exclaimed with imprecations which I dare not repeat. 'How just a retribution, that he, who abhorred the very smell of that liquor, should now go to hell in a puncheon of rum!'"

The general appearance and conduct of the Bench and the Bar are about as incompatible with the decorum and dignity observed in our supreme tribunals in this country *as* can well be conceived. But we must hasten from these public scenes, and for a short time call attention to the pictures which our author presents of the private life, the domestic manners of the colonists. And here he declares that he should have paused ere removing the veil, had it not been for the effrontery with which, by themselves and partisans, praises have been rechoed to the very skies on this subject. He particularly alludes to Mrs. Carmichael's work, entitled "Domestic Manners in the West Indies;" a work, however, which he asserts emanates entirely from several authors representative of the colonists, and is ushered into the world for particular reasons under that lady's name. We have nothing to say upon this question, excepting that Mrs. Carmichael must be held responsible for the contents of such a work until she repudiates the affinity which the professed parentage proclaims. Among these contents sentiments to the following import occur, viz., that immoral habits are nowhere to be found among the colonist, and that the tone of morals among both sexes is much *more* strict than in what is termed genteel society in England. Now, *à priori*, we should question this sweeping and flattering representation; but as it belongs to our author to maintain his ground, we must cite some of his opposing statements, painful and disgusting from their nature though they be. In allusion to Mrs. Carmichael's account, he says—

"I fearlessly assert, that this description of the state of morality in the West Indies is not only incorrect in every point, but that it is almost out of human possibility that chastity can exist among the female population of the whites, owing to the licentious examples which are presented to them from their very childhood. Now to facts—facts notorious to all who have had the misfortune of residing in these colonies. Almost every unmarried man on his first arrival, whether a stripling from school, or one whose appearance and grey hairs denote a speedy gathering to his fathers, forms a connection with a negro or coloured girl, who, for the time (for he is constantly changing), bears his name, is openly seen at the windows of his residence, and resides with him until it suits his views to marry. Hence it comes to pass, that scarcely an European is without relatives, the offspring of these connexions. A young lady, on becoming a wife, finds herself at once the stepmother of a large family of mulattos; and a married woman, arriving from England unexectedly, sees her husband surrounded by harlots, many of them evincing proofs of approaching maternity. The mother is introduced in like manner to the prostitute of her son, and the sister to that of her brother. Is it in the nature of things that the female mind can remain long uncontaminated amidst scenes like these? Farther even than this; so little in this corrupted clime is chasity regarded, that passing unnoticed the disgusting shamelessness with which adultery is perpetrated and applauded, I have known fathers,—yes, *fathers*—compel their daughters to associate familiarly with their mistresses, and allow these strumpets, *en famille*, to claim precedency over their legitimate Europeau offspring. I am not harsh enough to deny that these unhappy girls may continue virtuous, may remain unpolluted in the veriest stews of corruption; still the probability is, I should imagine, that mind and body must be irretrievably lost! That I may not be considered as drawing on my imagination for these frightful pictures, I will ask the organ of the colonists, already alluded to, whether she can dispute the minutest points in these details, and whether she be not acquainted, and that intimately, with many to whom my remarks will apply?

"No eloquence, however forcible, could describe, as they ought to be described, the profligacy and dissoluteness existing on a plantation in the West Indies. The entire gang of female slaves are in sucession made subservient to the brutal lust of the owner, who turns them off as satiety or caprice dictates; one day they are to be seen seated in silks at his table, and partaking of the same couch, and on the following, working in the fields, and undergoing the lash.

"No female, without being prepared to meet consequences really awful to reflect upon, dare reject the proffers of her master—no husband dare refuse him his wife—no mother her child. The progeny resulting from these connexions are at once born the slaves of their fathers, a calculation before-hand of the heartless miscreants.

"They trade with these children, *they sell them to other planters*, even knowing them to be more brutal than themselves; they flog them too equally with the other slaves; and even since the "Abolition Act,' fathers have been known to brin[illegible]heir own sons before a magistrate, requiring him [illegible]adjudge them the cat-o-nine tails for some trifli[illegible]error.

"The female children are li[illegible]ves. Occasionally it happens that the fath[illegible]themselves on humanity and tenderness[illegible]blishments for them by delivering them c[illegible]s to their friends, literally forcing com[illegible]ings to whom they have given birt[illegible]ch of kindness not very common, [illegible]s are retained in a *bona fide* state [illegible]ing period' (to employ the colo[illegible]y, when just merging from inf[illegible]of their own fathers' legitima[illegible]

"What deeds of cruelty [illegible] gendered by slavery!

"The father damning h[illegible] bondage, the brother debe[illegible]

Printed [illegible] Courier P[illegible]